

Michigan PRAMS:

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring
System

1996

July 1999

Michigan PRAMS

Pregnancy Risk Assessment
Monitoring System

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a summary of selected results of the 1996 Michigan Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). The survey described here was conducted with a random sample of women who had given birth to a live infant in Michigan in 1996. The topics of the survey were selected based on their relevance to infant mortality and birth outcomes. Some of the highlights of the findings are presented here.

- Of pregnancies resulting in a live birth in Michigan in 1996, it was estimated that 43.1 percent were unintended (i.e., the pregnancy was not wanted or it was wanted later than it happened).
- Overall, 7.1 percent of live births were low birthweight infants. Teenaged women were more likely to give birth to low birthweight infants than were women 20 years of age and older.
- More than one-third (34.4 percent) of respondents were receiving Medicaid at the time of delivery
- Nearly four in 10 respondents (38.3 percent) reported that they were receiving assistance from the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program.
- Prenatal care was initiated in the first trimester by 85.3 percent of the respondents.
- About 80 percent (79.4 percent) of respondents indicated that they had their first prenatal care visit as early as they had desired.
- 64.1 percent of respondents indicated that private health insurance was a source of prenatal care payments.
- More than half of respondents (62.9 percent) reported having breastfed their infant for any length of time.
- The three main reasons for stopping breastfeeding were having to go to work or school (28.5 percent), the infant did not breastfeed very well (27.7 percent), and the mother did not have enough milk (22.6 percent).
- When asked about specific stressors, 75.8 percent of respondents indicated that they had experienced at least one of the stressors in the year prior to childbirth, and 22.7 percent had experienced four or more of the stressors. Stressors included items such as moving to a new home, a family death or illness, being unable to pay bills, and losing one's job.
- Overall, 32.1 percent of respondents smoked cigarettes three months before pregnancy, 21.5 percent smoked in the last three months of the pregnancy, and 26.7 percent smoked in the three month period following childbirth.
- 5.9 percent of respondents reported drinking alcohol in the last three months of the pregnancy.

INTRODUCTION

The Michigan Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is an ongoing survey project of post-partum mothers in Michigan. PRAMS is part of effort to reduce infant mortality and adverse birth outcomes by providing information useful for developing and implementing intervention programs and for evaluating existing programs. This data is used to monitor progress toward national and state pregnancy-related health objectives, including the increase of positive birth outcomes. PRAMS is also used to identify and monitor selected self-reported maternal behaviors and experiences that occur before, during, and after pregnancy among women who deliver live-born infants.

The indicators in this report cover a variety of topics, including low birthweight, birth control use, intendedness of pregnancy, health insurance, prenatal care, alcohol and tobacco use, major life stressors during pregnancy, intensive care for infants, hospital stays (pre-delivery and delivery), breastfeeding, resources needed, and resources accessed.

The data collection methods used by PRAMS include several components. In 1996 approximately 200 post-partum women were selected monthly from a frame of eligible birth certificates and were sent mailed surveys. If the women did not initially respond, follow-ups included additional mailings and telephone contact. In order to increase participation of urban and minority women, data collection also included a hospital component. In this component, Black mothers were sampled from hospital delivery logs and interviews were attempted before the mother left the hospital. A mailed questionnaire followed two to six months after the in-hospital interview, which focused on post-partum experiences (See Methodology for more details).

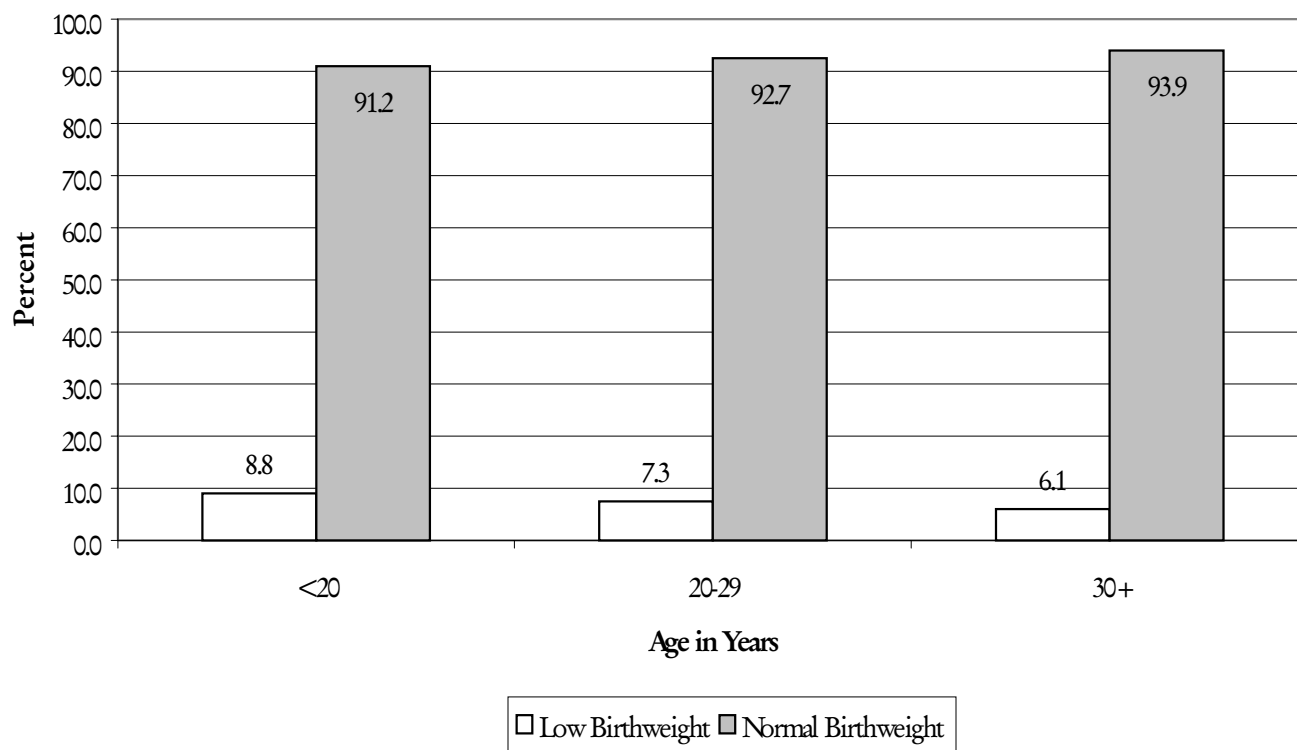
This report covers results from 1996 calendar year data. The body of the report provides graphical presentation of selected results. All results presented are weighted which provides estimates that are reflective of Michigan women who had a live birth in 1996 (see Appendix I for further information on weighting). Results are also presented along with demographic characteristic breakdowns in appended tables. The 95 percent confidence intervals (CI) are included in the appended tables and are referenced in the text with the \pm symbol. PRAMS data are intended to be representative of women whose pregnancies resulted in a live birth. Therefore, caution should be used in generalizing the results to all pregnant women.

1996 RESULTS

Low Birthweight

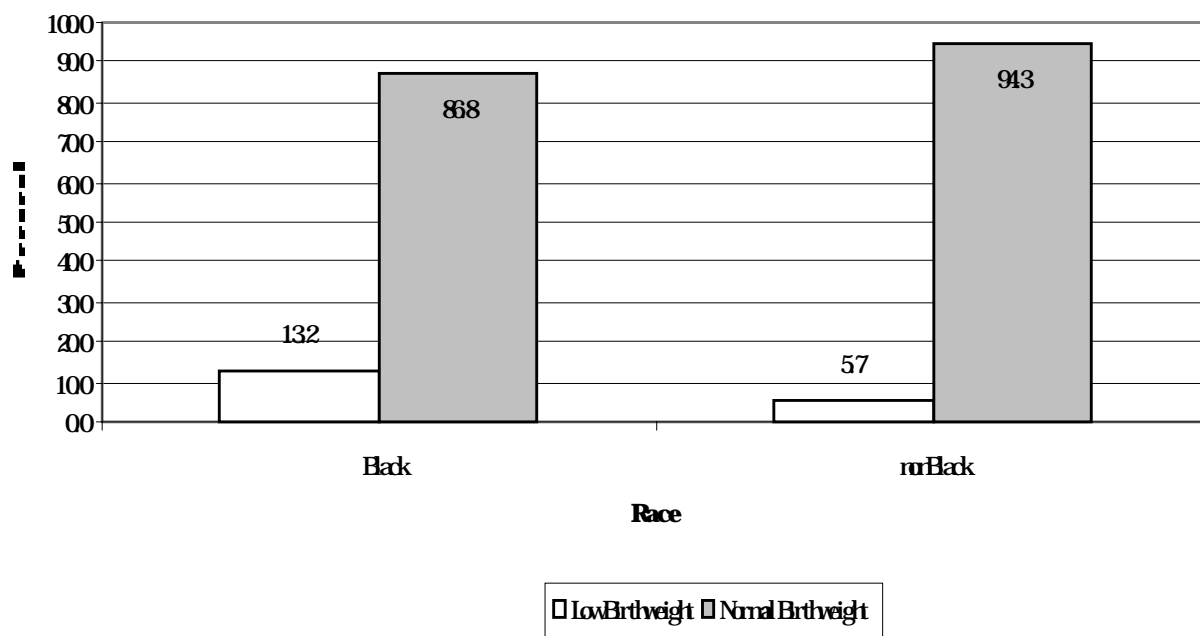
About seven percent (7.1%, 95% CI ± 0.9) of respondents gave birth to infants who had low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams). The likelihood of having a low birthweight infant was related to age, decreasing as age increased (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1
Percentage of Low and Normal Birthweight Infants
by Mother's AGE at Delivery
1996 Michigan PRAMS



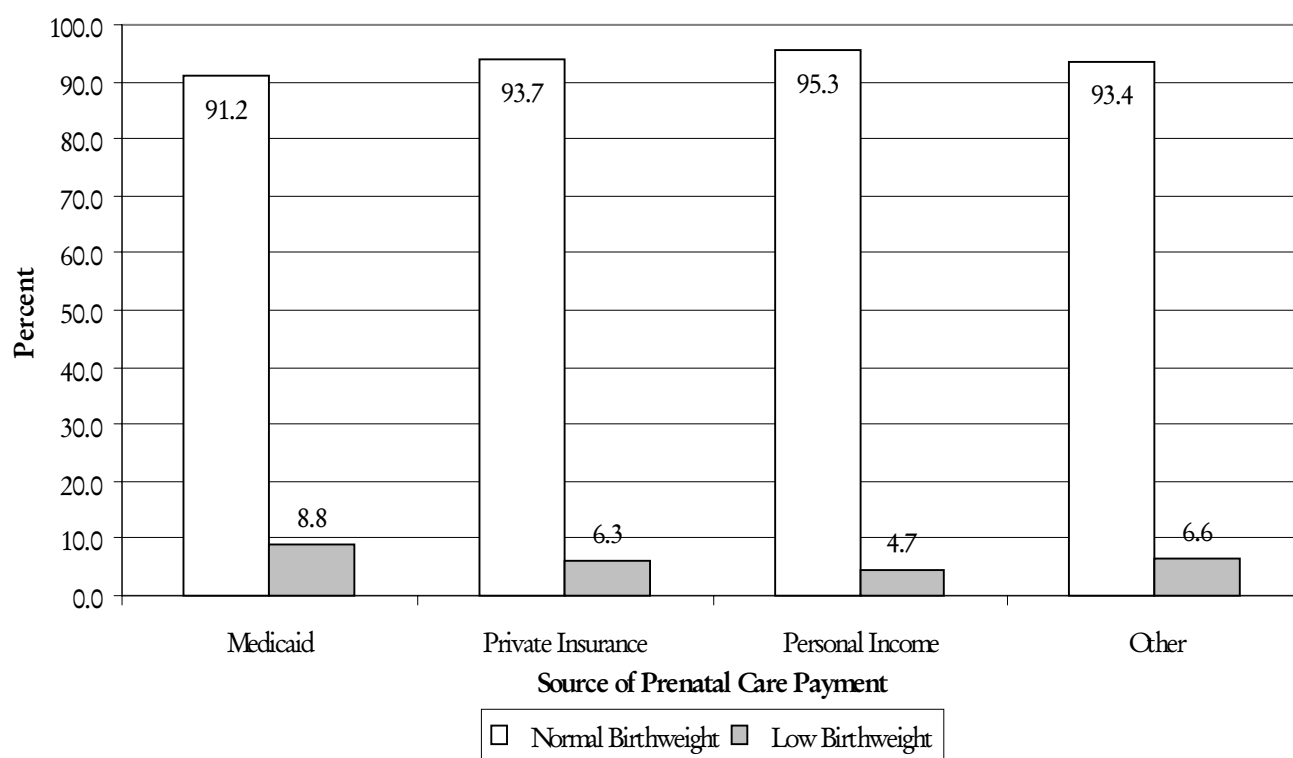
Black mothers were notably more likely to have a low birthweight infant than were nonBlack mothers (Figure 2).

FIGURE 2
Percentage of Low and Normal Birthweight Infants
by Mother's RACE
1996 Michigan PRAMS



Women who had Medicaid as a source of prenatal care payments were almost twice as likely to have a low birthweight infant compared with women who had personal income as a source of prenatal care payments (Figure 3).

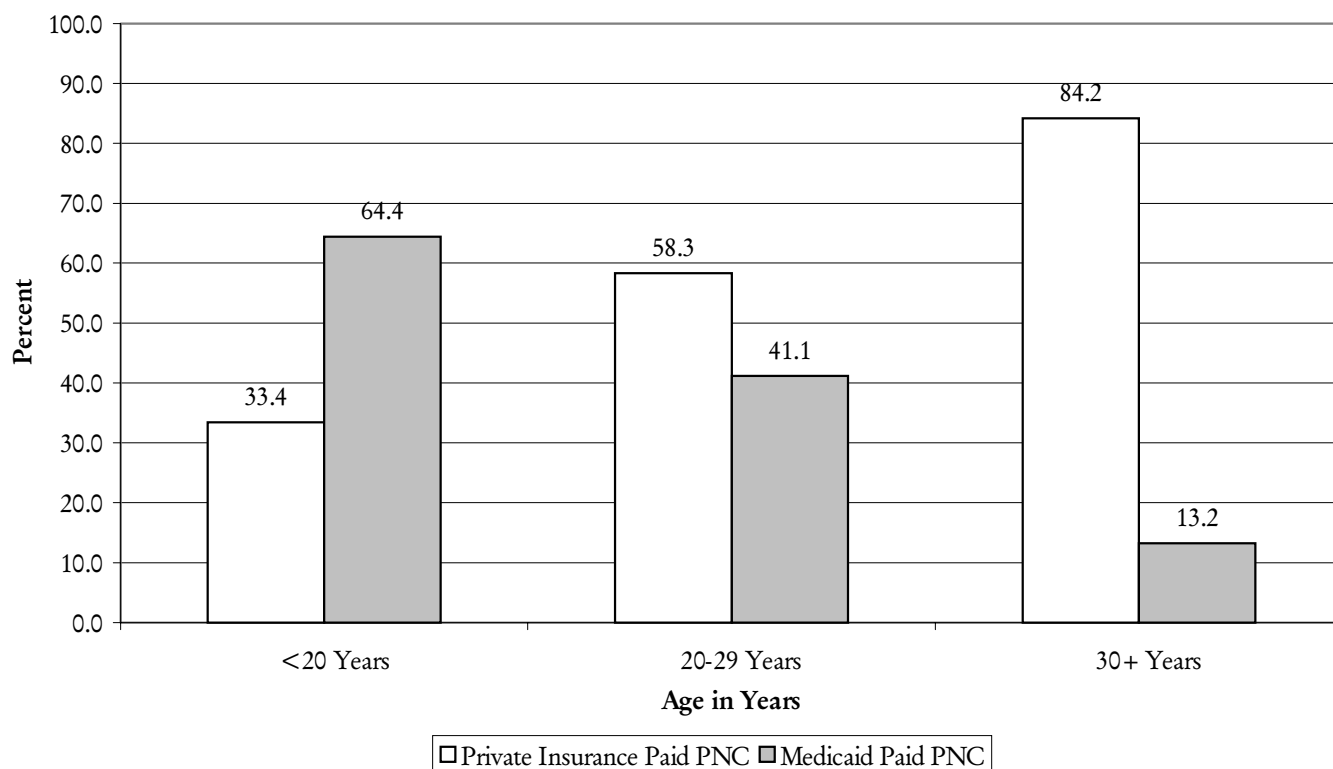
FIGURE 3
Infant's Birthweight by Source of Prenatal Care Payment
1996 Michigan PRAMS



Health Insurance and Medicaid Coverage of Prenatal Care

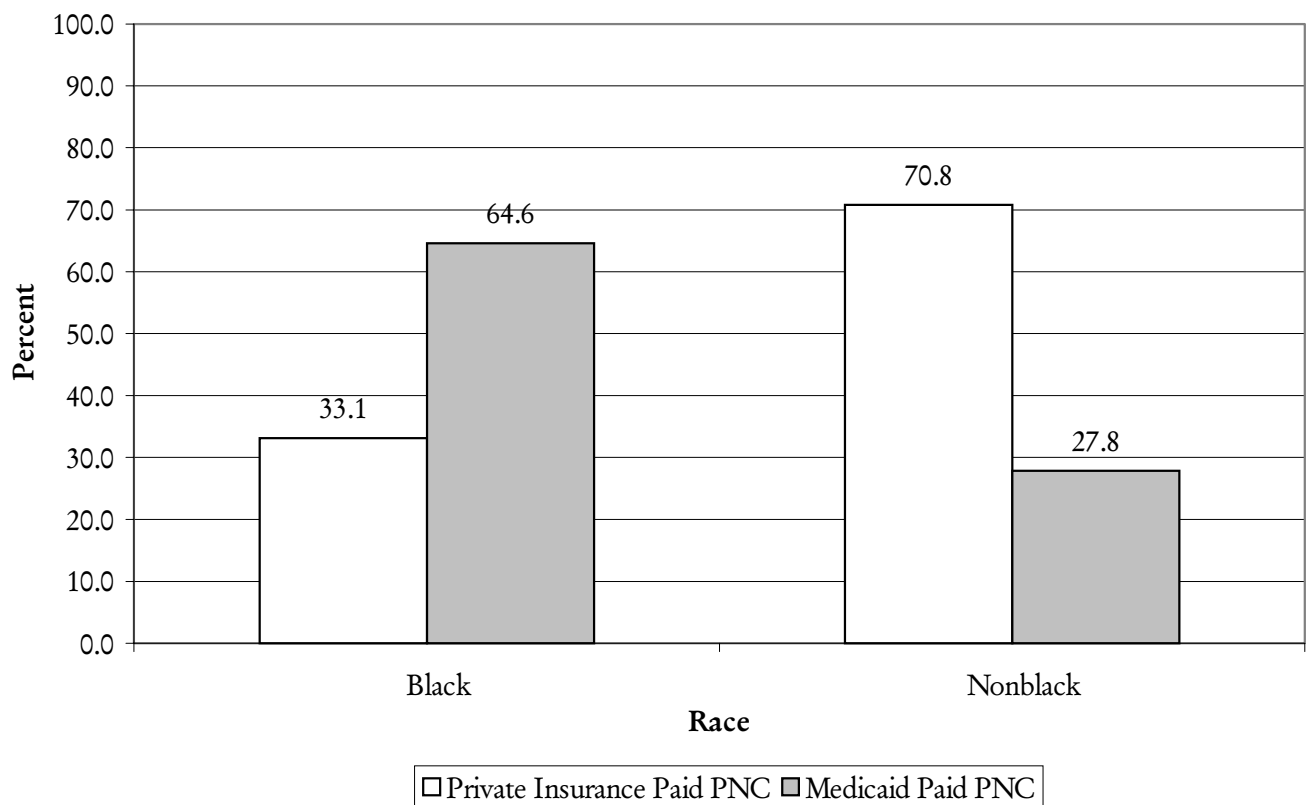
Respondents indicated whether they had private health insurance, Medicaid, personal income, or other sources of payment for prenatal care (PNC). Respondents could indicate more than one source. Nearly two-thirds (64.1%, 95% CI \pm 3.6) of respondents had private health insurance, and about one-third (34.4%, 95% CI \pm 3.6) had Medicaid coverage (Table 9 of Appendix II). Medicaid coverage varied by age, with nearly two-thirds of teenaged respondents having Medicaid pay for PNC, but only 13.2 percent of women aged 30 or older having Medicaid (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4
Percentage of Respondents Who Had Health Insurance or Medicaid Coverage
for Prenatal Care by Mother's AGE
1996 Michigan PRAMS



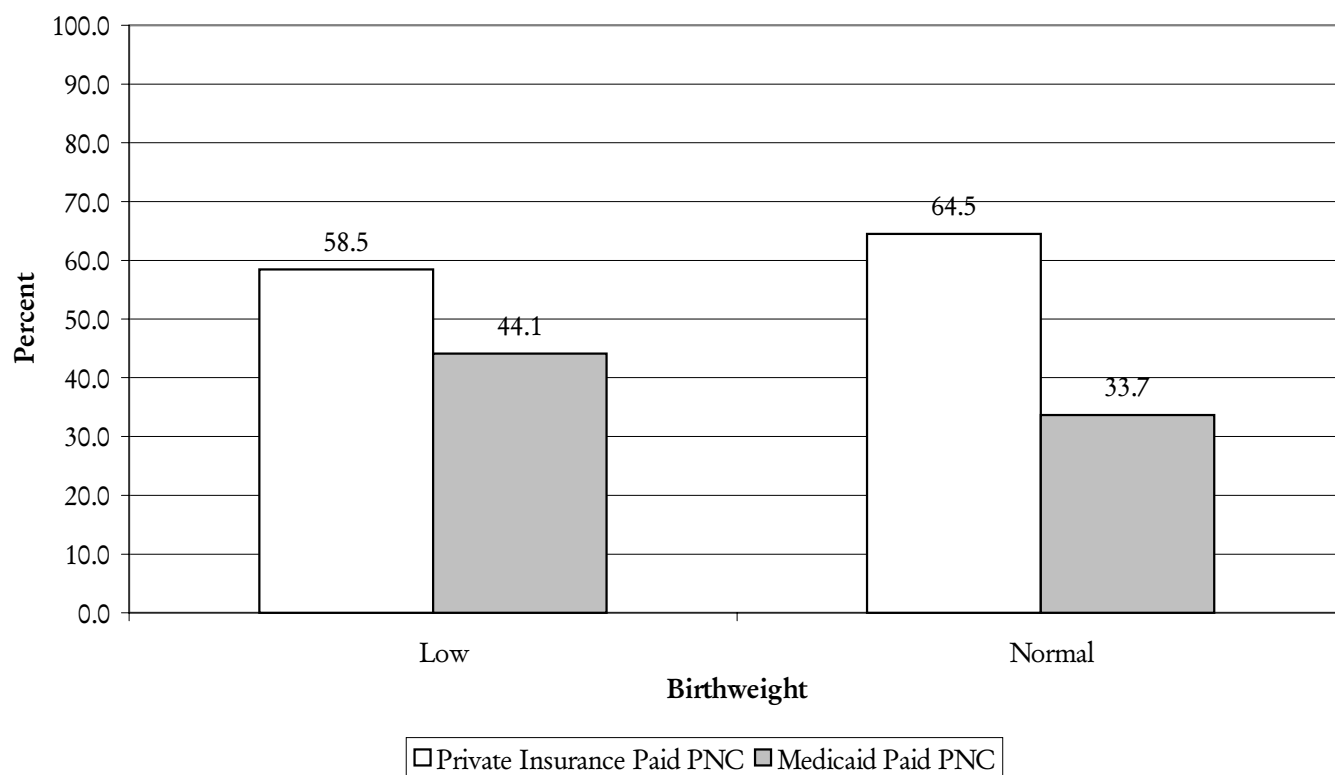
Medicaid coverage for PNC among Black respondents was about twice that of nonBlack respondents (Figure 5).

FIGURE 5
Percentage of Respondents Who Had Health Insurance or Medicaid Coverage
for Prenatal Care by Mother's RACE
1996 Michigan PRAMS



Among women with low birthweight infants, 44.1 percent had Medicaid coverage for PNC (Figure 6). Among women with normal birthweight infants, 33.7 percent had Medicaid.

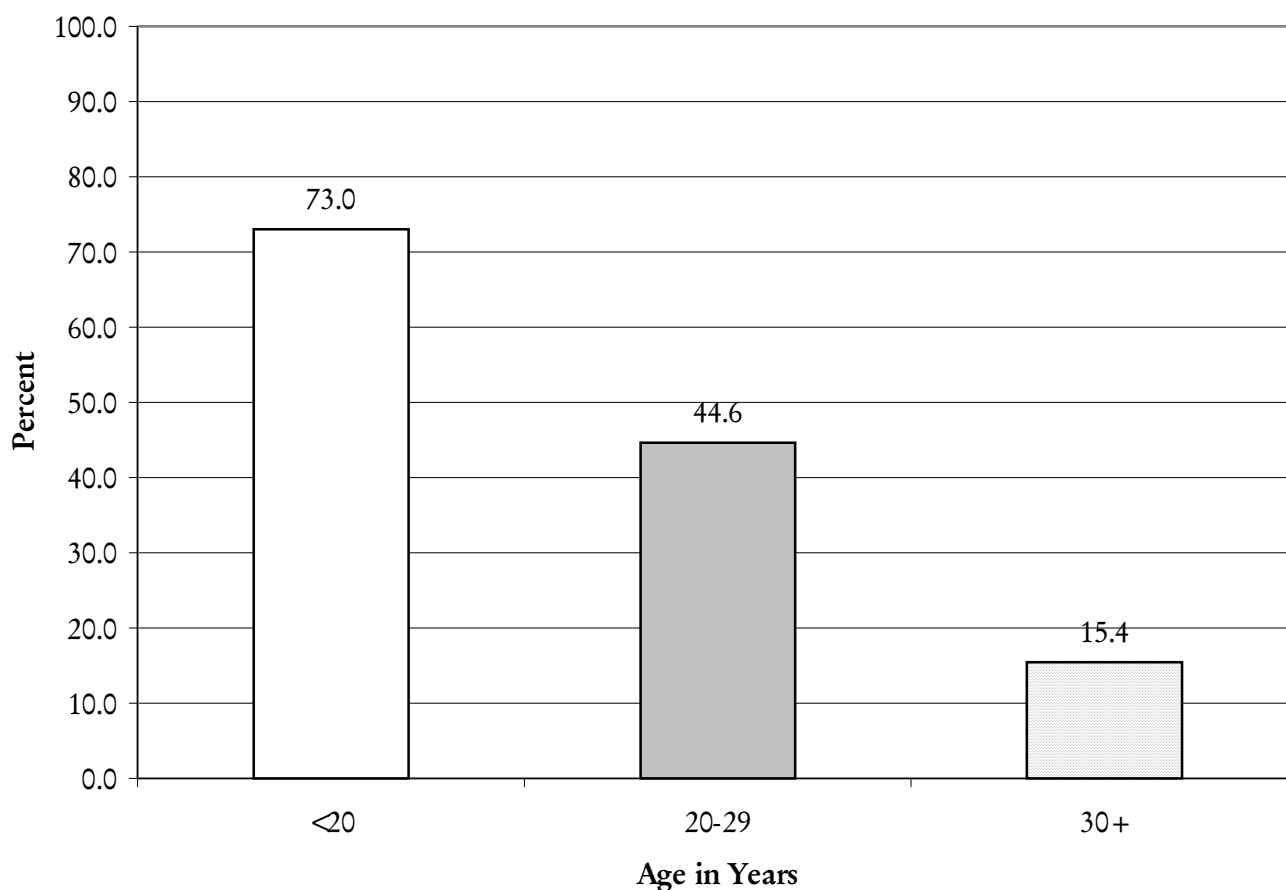
FIGURE 6
Percentage of Respondents Who Had Health Insurance or Medicaid Coverage
by Infant's Birthweight
1996 Michigan PRAMS



Mothers Receiving WIC

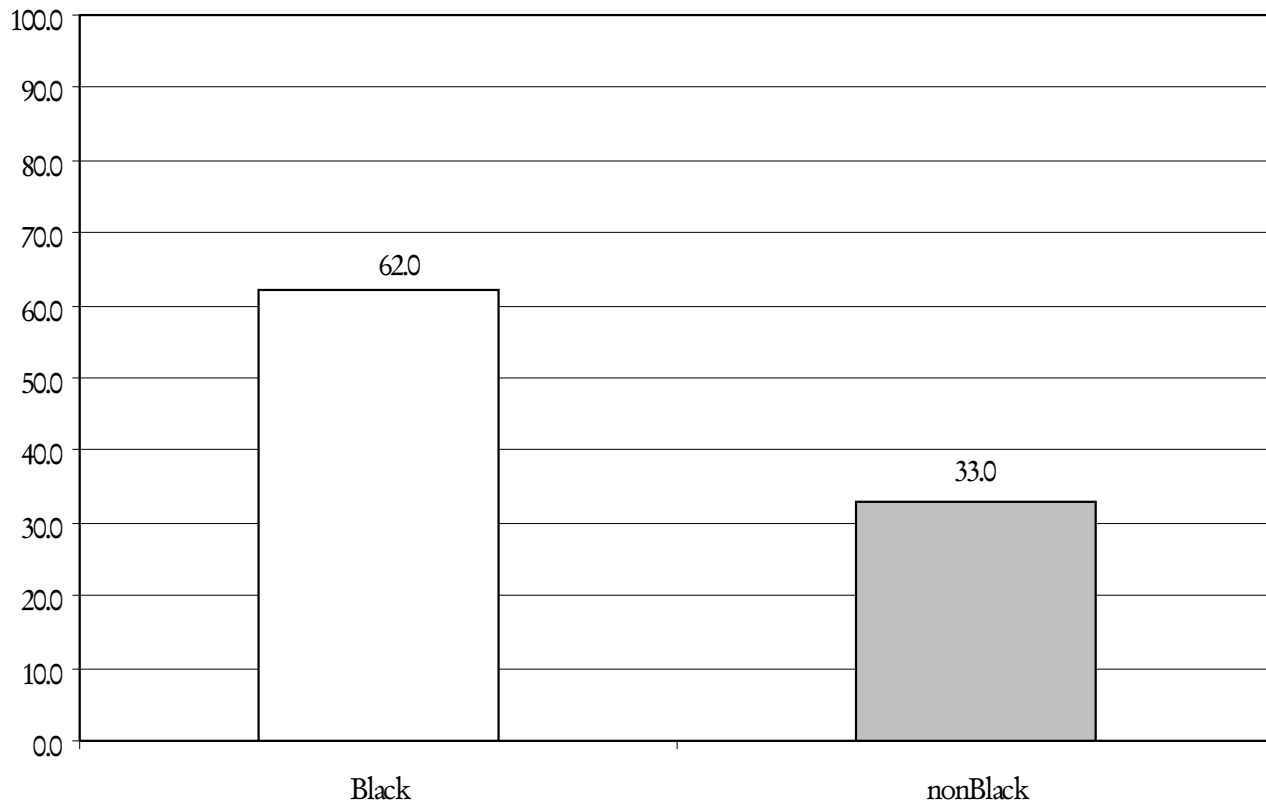
Nearly four in 10 respondents (38.3%, 95% CI \pm 3.7%) reported that they were receiving assistance from the Women, Infants, and Children program (WIC). This varied by age, however, decreasing with increasing age (Figure 7). Respondents under age 20 were almost five times as likely to be receiving WIC as were women aged 30 and older.

FIGURE 7
Percentage of Respondents Receiving WIC by AGE
1996 Michigan PRAMS



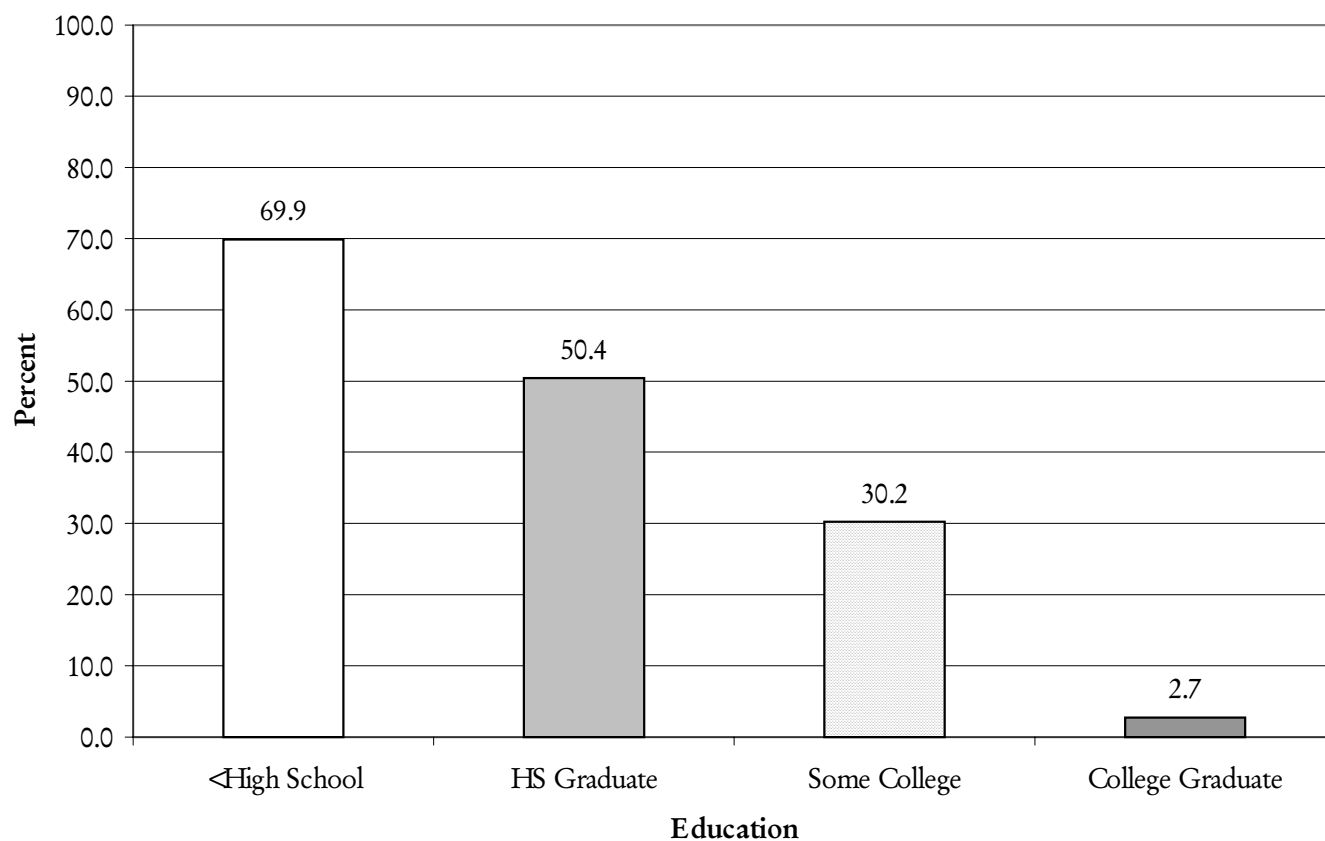
Almost twice as many Black respondents reported being WIC participants compared to nonBlack respondents (Figure 8).

FIGURE 8
Percentage of Respondents Receiving WIC by RACE
1996 Michigan PRAMS



The proportion of respondents on WIC declined dramatically with education from 69.9 percent among respondents with less than a high school diploma to 2.7 percent among respondents with a college degree (Figure 9).

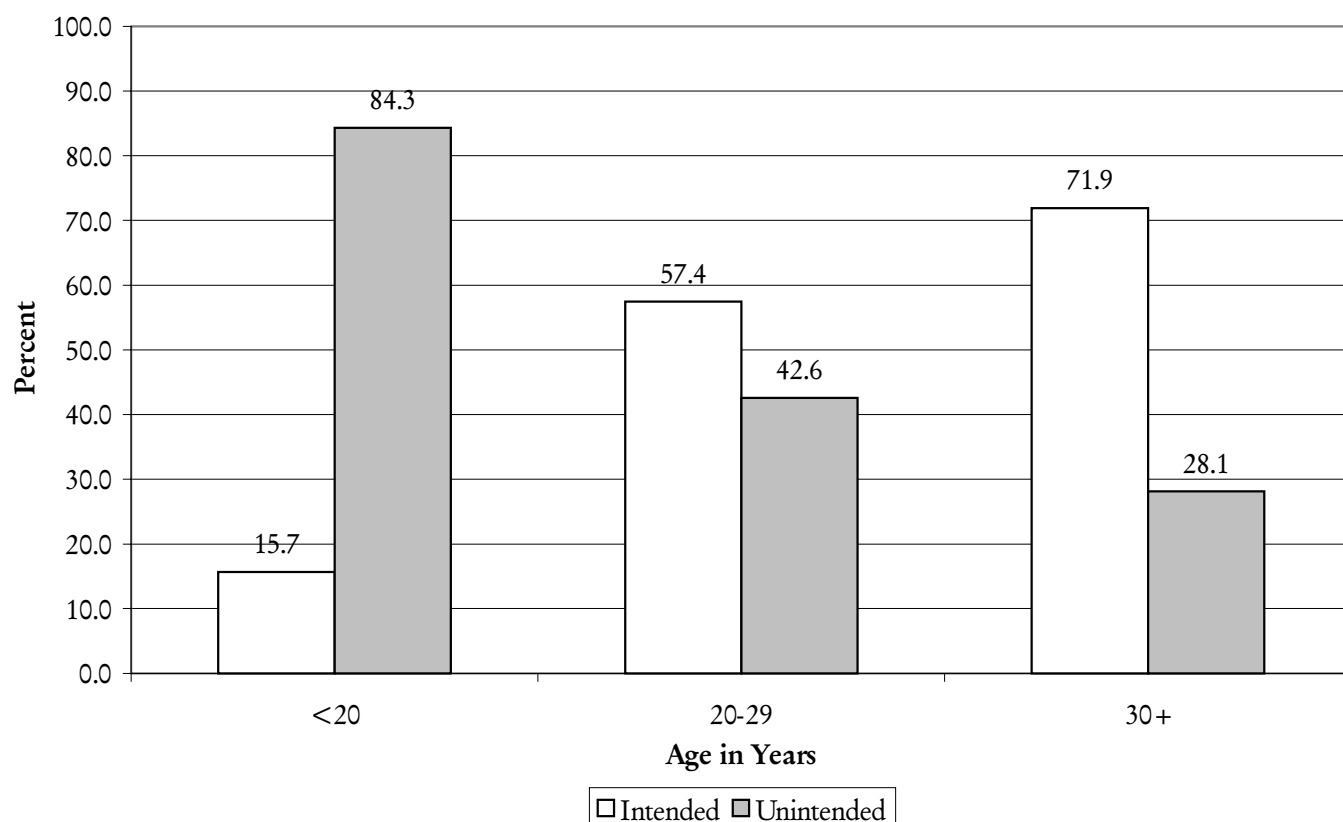
FIGURE 9
Percentage of Respondents Receiving WIC by Education Level
1996 Michigan PRAMS



Unintended Pregnancies

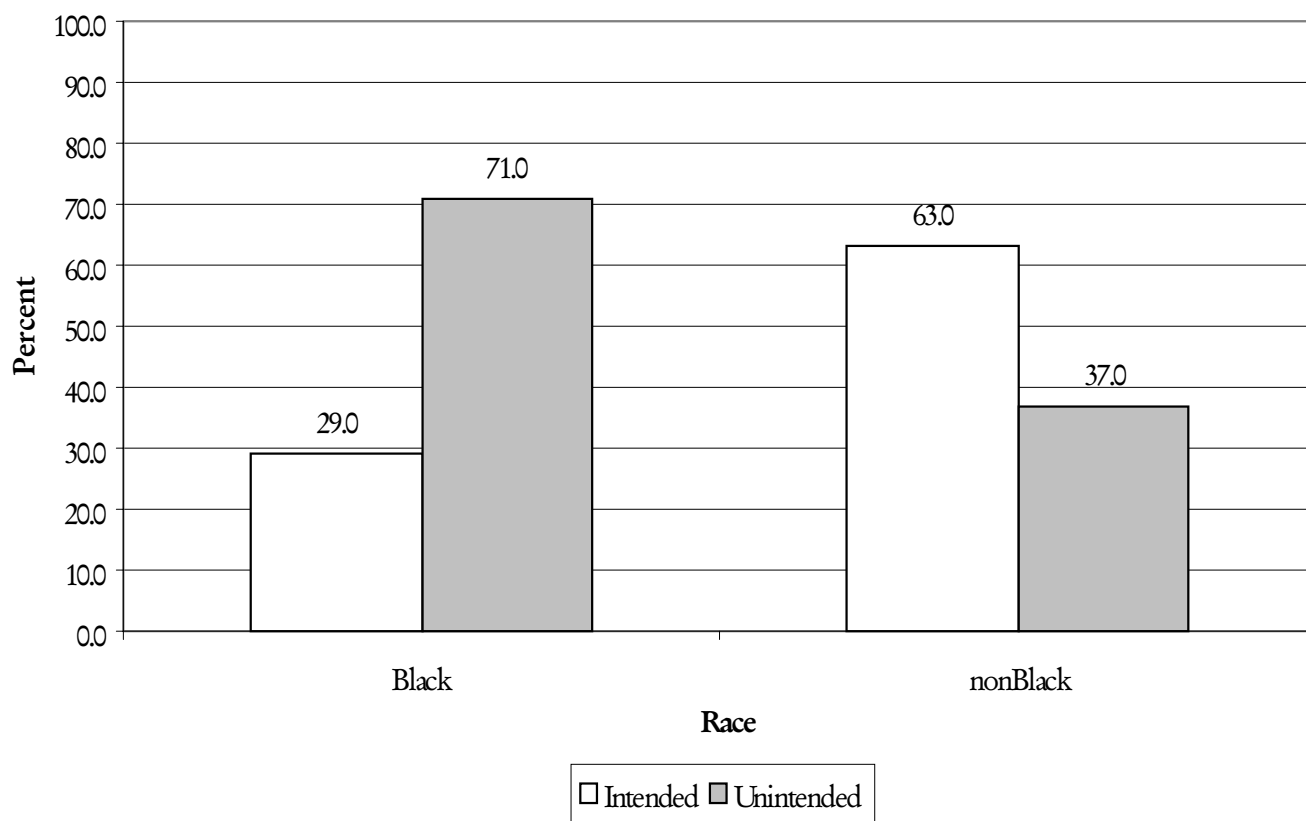
Over 40 percent of live births in Michigan in 1996 resulted from pregnancies that were unintended (43.1%, 95% CI ± 3.7). Intended was defined as becoming pregnant when it was wanted or later than it was wanted. Unintended was defined as becoming pregnant sooner than was wanted or not wanting to become pregnant (See Table 3 in Appendix II for more information). Age was related to this indicator. Teenaged women were more likely to give birth as a result of an unintended pregnancy (84.3%), compared to women in their 20s (42.6%) and those over age 29 (28.1%) (Figure 10).

FIGURE 10
Percentage of Unintended Live Births by Mother's AGE
1996 Michigan PRAMS



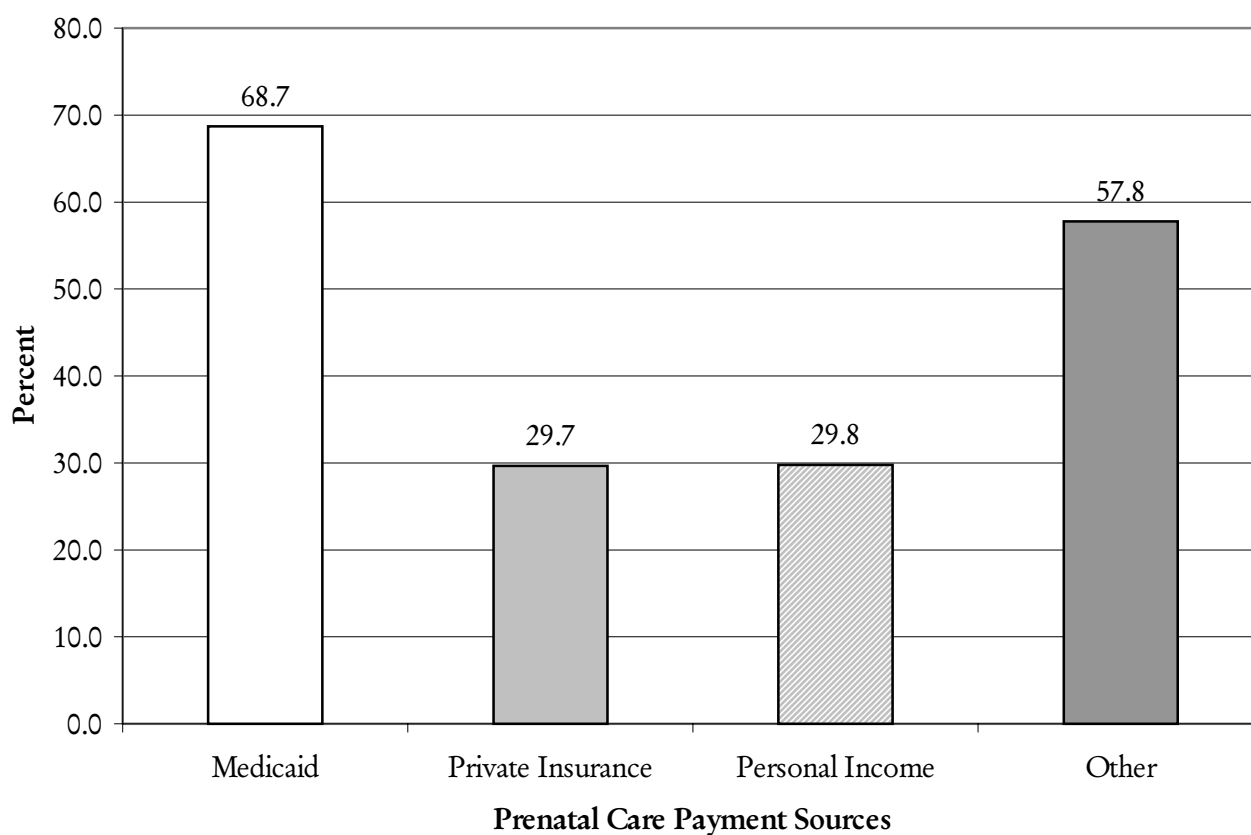
Among Black respondents, 71.0 percent of live births were the result of an unintended pregnancy, which was nearly twice the proportion of unintended pregnancy among nonBlack respondents (Figure 11).

FIGURE 11
Percentage of Unintended Live Births by Mother's RACE
1996 Michigan PRAMS



Among women who had Medicaid-paid prenatal care, 68.7 percent had unintended pregnancies, which was a large proportion compared to women who had other sources of payment for prenatal care (Figure 12).

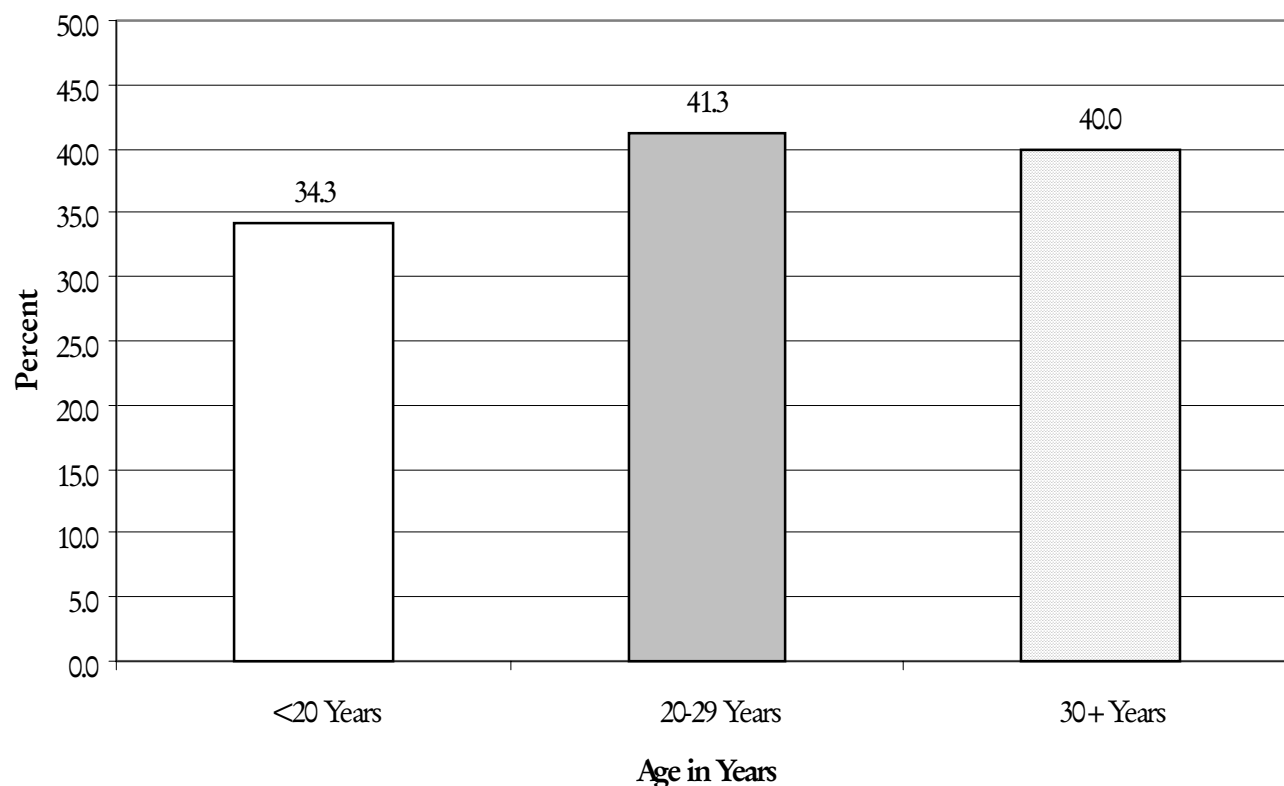
FIGURE 12
Percentage of Unintended Live Births by Prenatal Care Payment Source
1996 Michigan PRAMS



Birth Control Use Among Women Not Intending Pregnancy

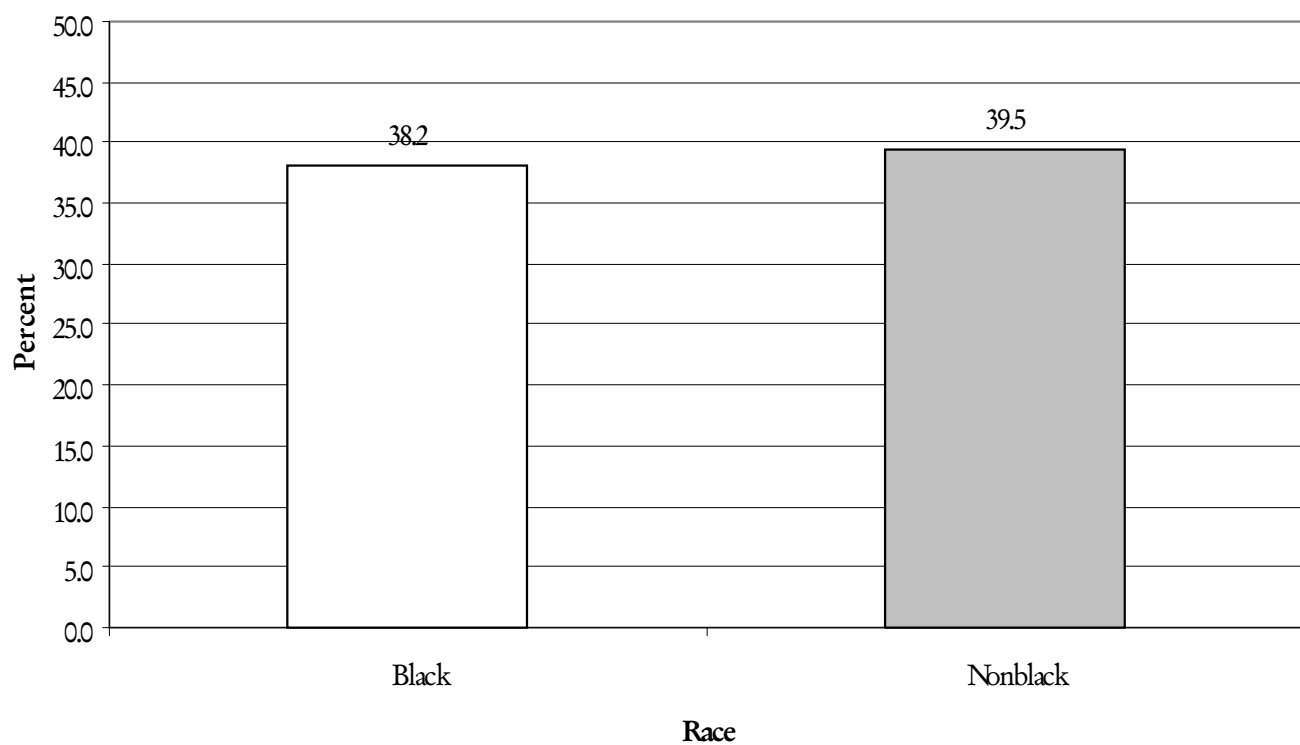
Overall, about one in five respondents (21.5%, 95% CI ± 3.0) were using some method of birth control at the time the pregnancy occurred. Among women who were not intending pregnancy, however, 39.1 percent (95% CI ± 5.7) were using birth control (See Table 5 in Appendix II). Younger respondents who did not intend pregnancy were less likely to report the use of birth control at the time pregnancy occurred compared to older respondents (Figure 13).

FIGURE 13
Use of Birth Control at the Time Pregnancy Occurred Among Mothers
Who Did Not Intend to Become Pregnant by Mother's AGE
1996 Michigan PRAMS



There were no differences in the use of birth control by race among women who had not intended pregnancy (Figure 14).

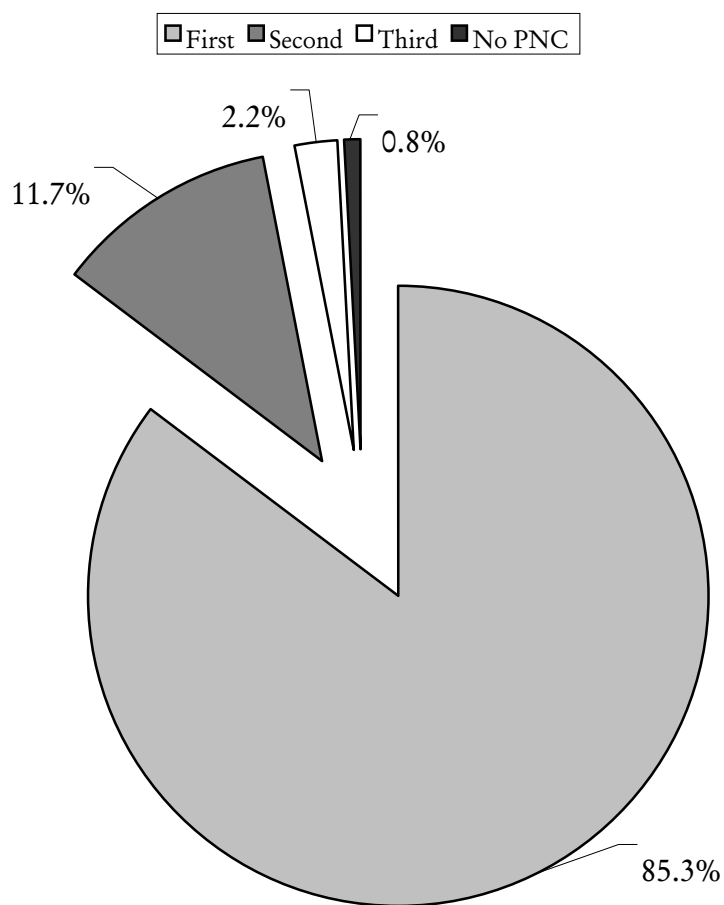
FIGURE 14
Use of Birth Control at the Time Pregnancy Occurred by Mother's RACE
Among Mothers Who Did Not Intend to Become Pregnant
1996 Michigan PRAMS



Prenatal Care

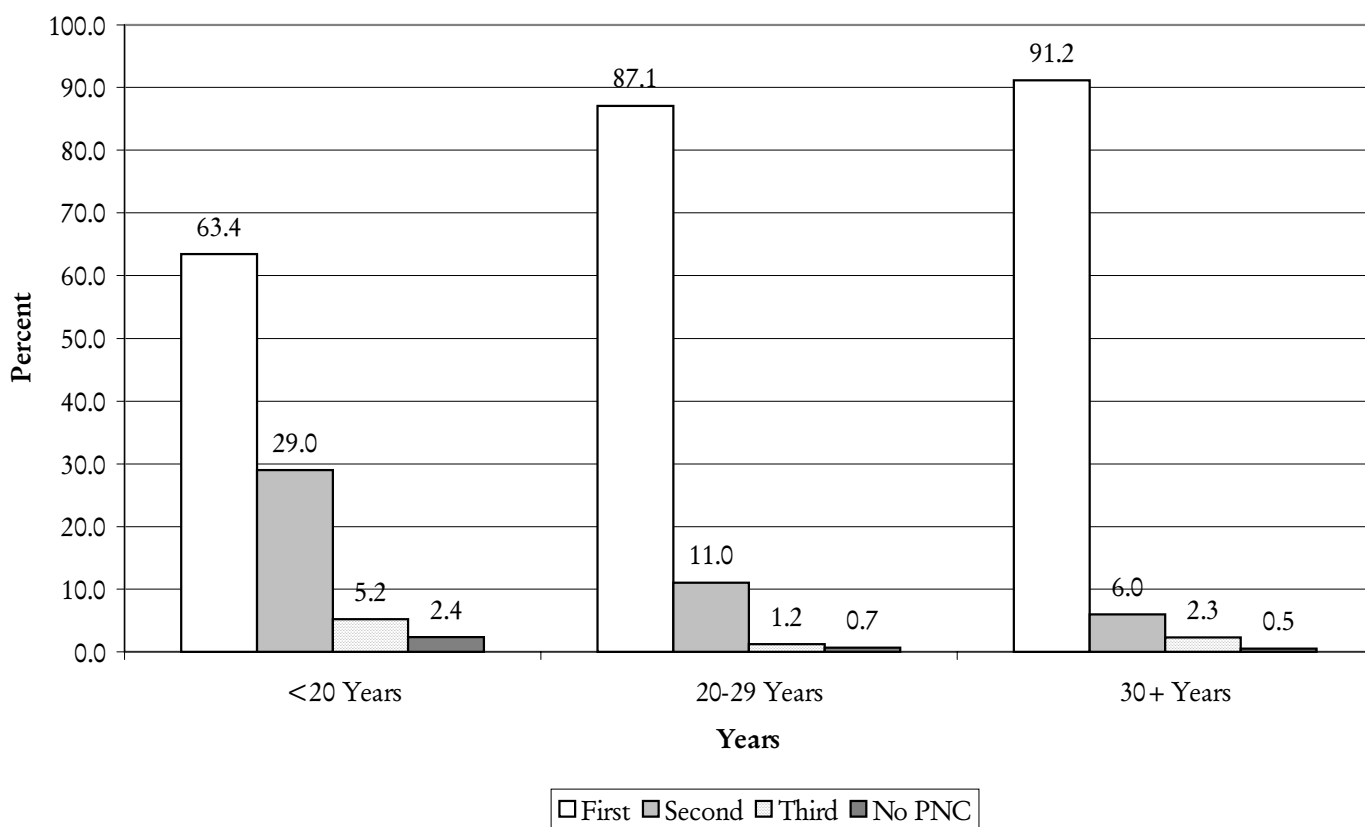
Prenatal care was initiated during the first trimester by 85.3 percent (95% CI ± 2.7) of the respondents in 1996 Michigan PRAMS (Figure 15).

FIGURE 15
Trimester When Prenatal Care Was Started
1996 Michigan PRAMS



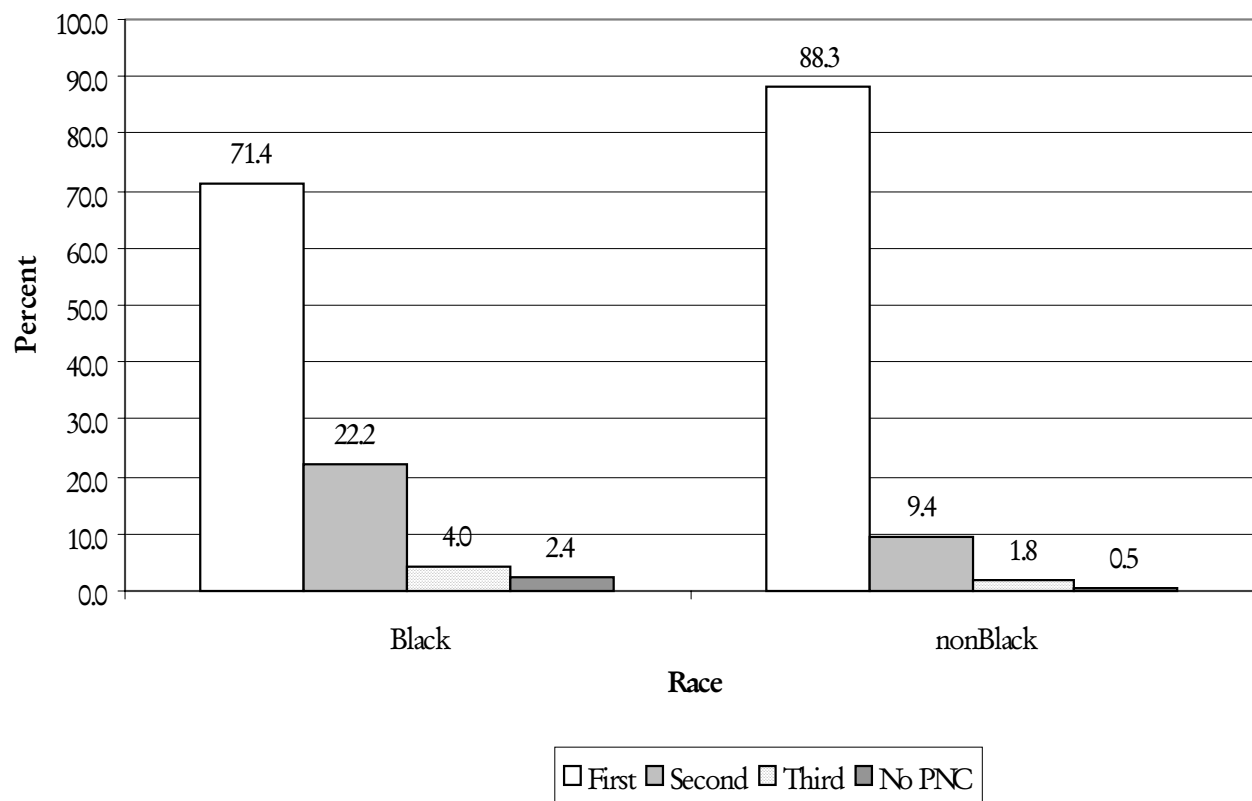
Respondents aged 20 or older were more likely to initiate prenatal care during the first trimester compared to teenaged respondents (Figure 16).

FIGURE 16
Trimester When Prenatal Care Was Started by Mother's AGE
1996 Michigan PRAMS



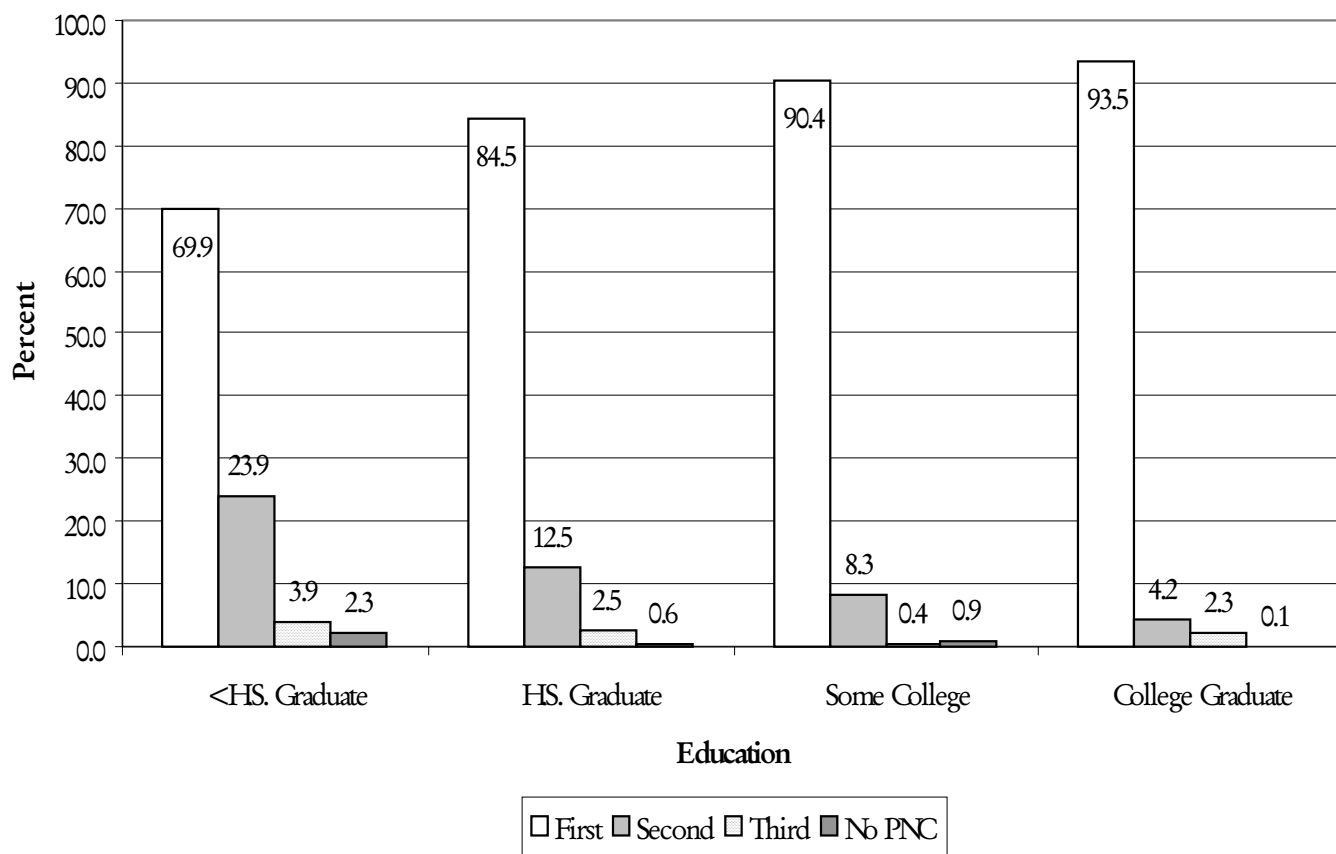
NonBlack respondents were more likely to initiate prenatal care during the first trimester compared to Black respondents (Figure 17).

FIGURE 17
Trimester When Prenatal Care Was Started by Mother's RACE
1996 Michigan PRAMS



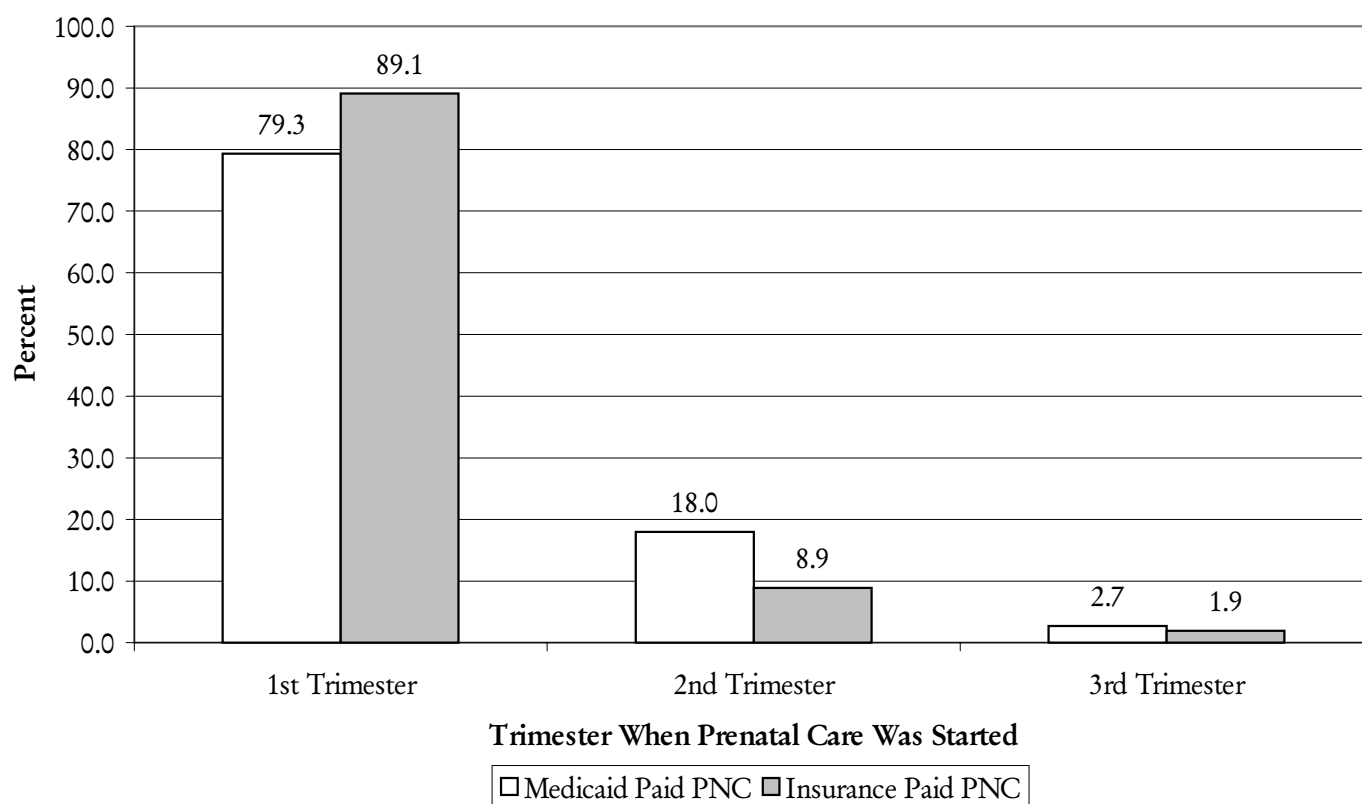
Education level was also related to when prenatal care was started. Respondents who had higher levels of education were more likely to report initiating prenatal care in the first trimester, compared to respondents with lower levels of education (Figure 18).

FIGURE 18
Trimester When Prenatal Care Was Started by Mother's Education Level
1996 Michigan PRAMS



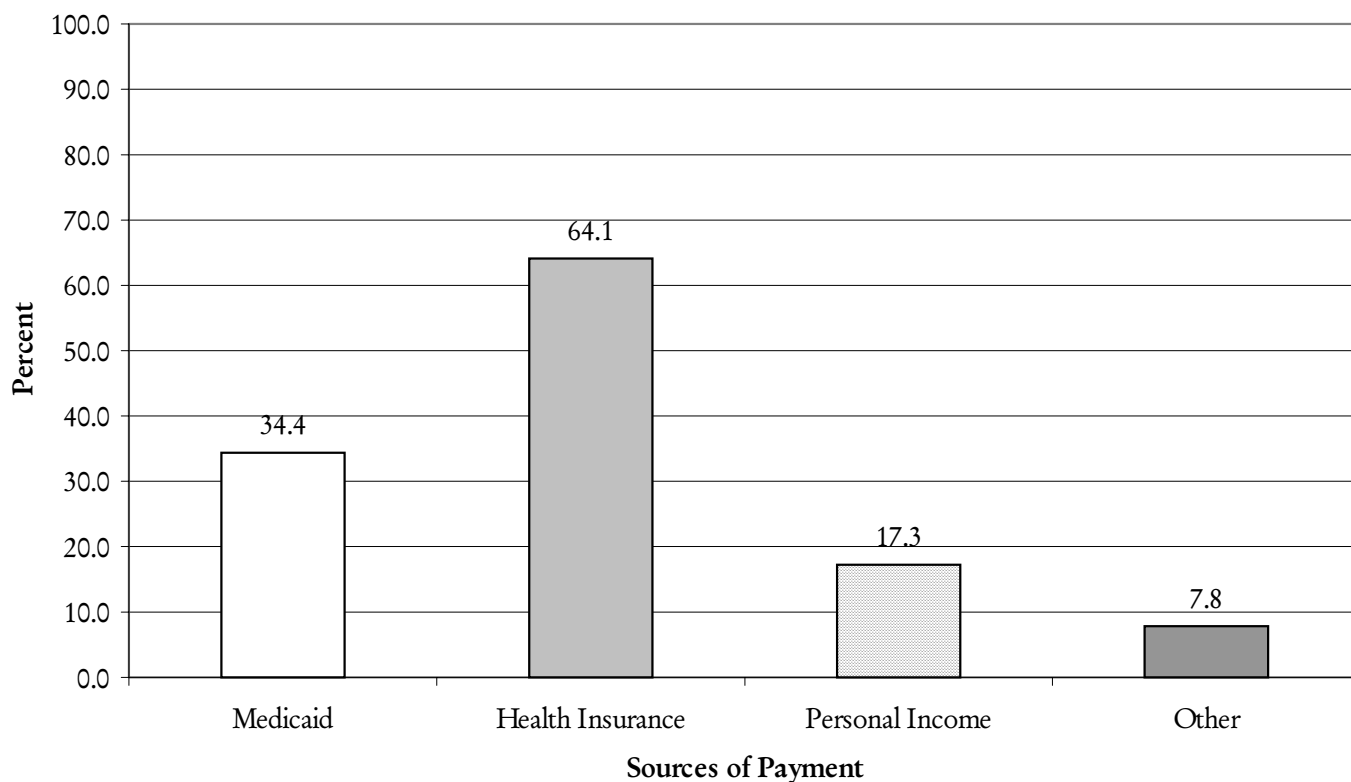
Among respondents who had Medicaid-paid PNC, 79.3 percent started PNC in the first trimester (Figure 19). Among respondents who had private insurance pay for PNC, 89.1 percent began PNC in the first trimester. Respondents who had Medicaid-paid PNC were twice as likely to have PNC initiated in the second trimester compared to respondents with private insurance (Figure 19).

FIGURE 19
Trimester When Prenatal Care Was Started
by Source of Prenatal Care Payments
1996 Michigan PRAMS



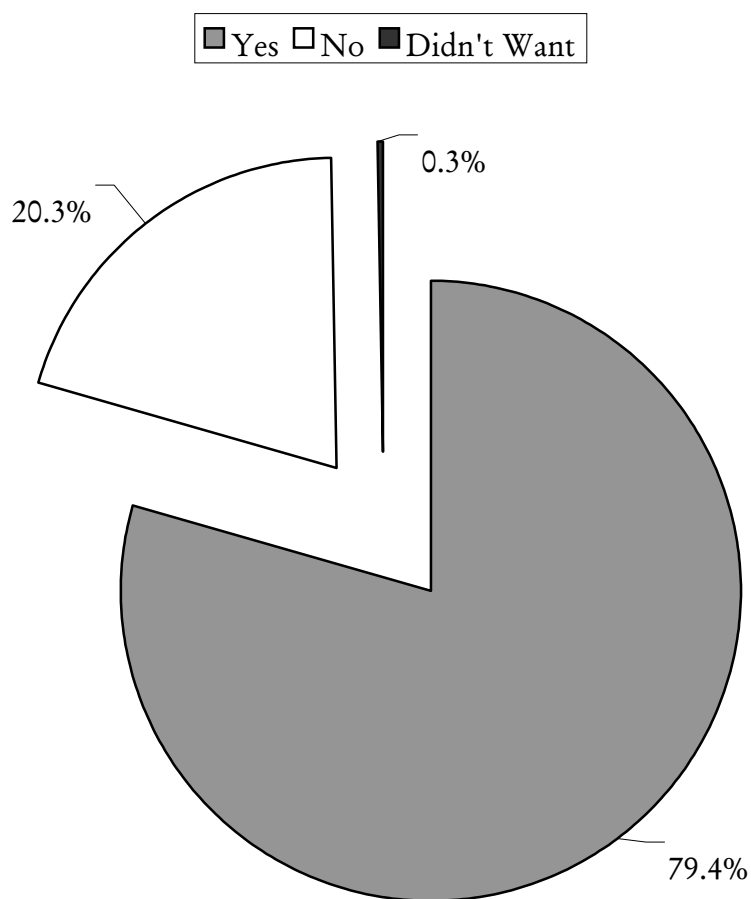
Respondents were asked the sources of payment for their prenatal care. Some indicated more than one source of care payment, thus the percents add up to more than 100 percent. About two-thirds of respondents indicated that private health insurance was a source of payment for the costs of prenatal care, and 17.3 percent indicated that personal income was a source of payment for the costs of prenatal care (Figure 20).

FIGURE 20
Distribution of Sources of Payment for Prenatal Care (%)
1996 Michigan PRAMS



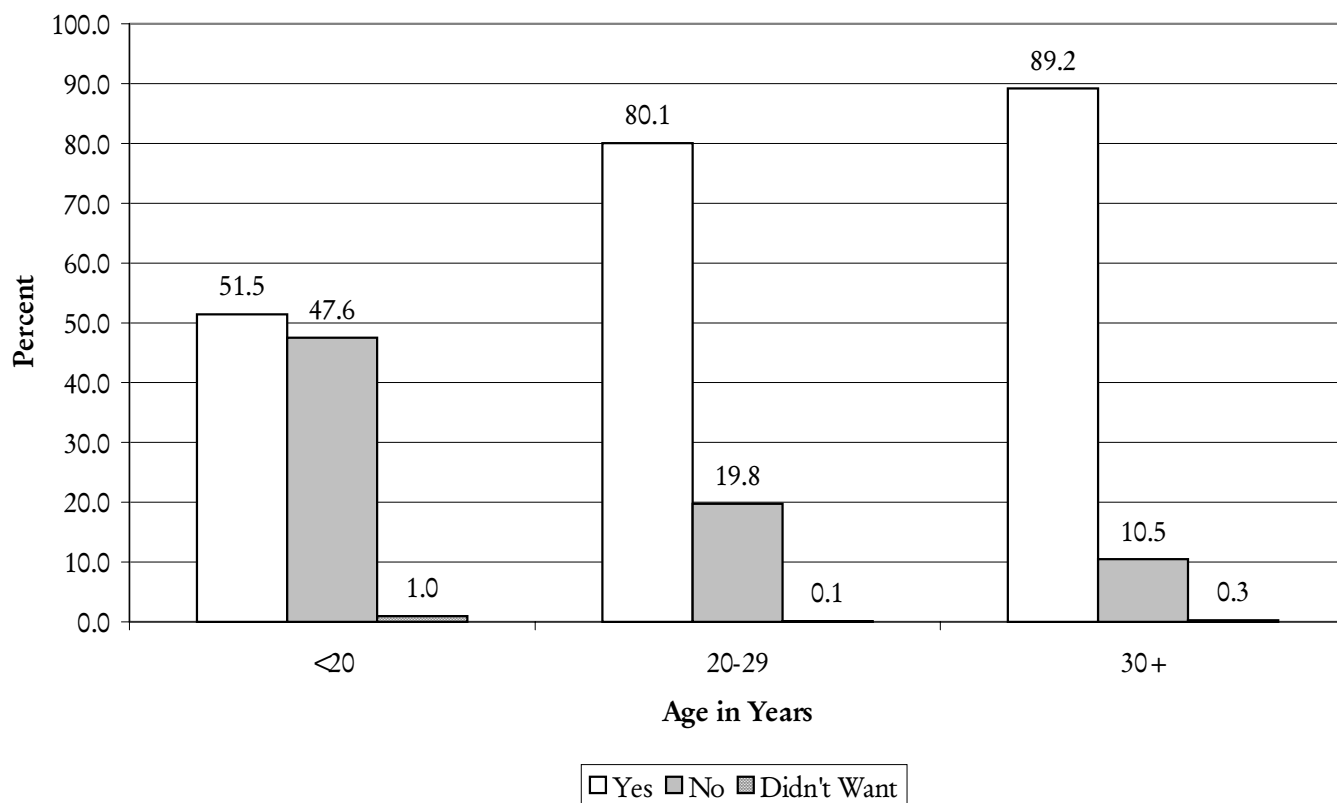
Respondents were asked if they had received the first prenatal care visit as early as they had desired. About 80 percent (79.4%, 95% CI \pm 3.1) indicated that they had received the first prenatal care visit as early as they had desired (Figure 21).

FIGURE 21
Percentage of Respondents Who Started Prenatal Care as Early as They Desired
1996 Michigan PRAMS



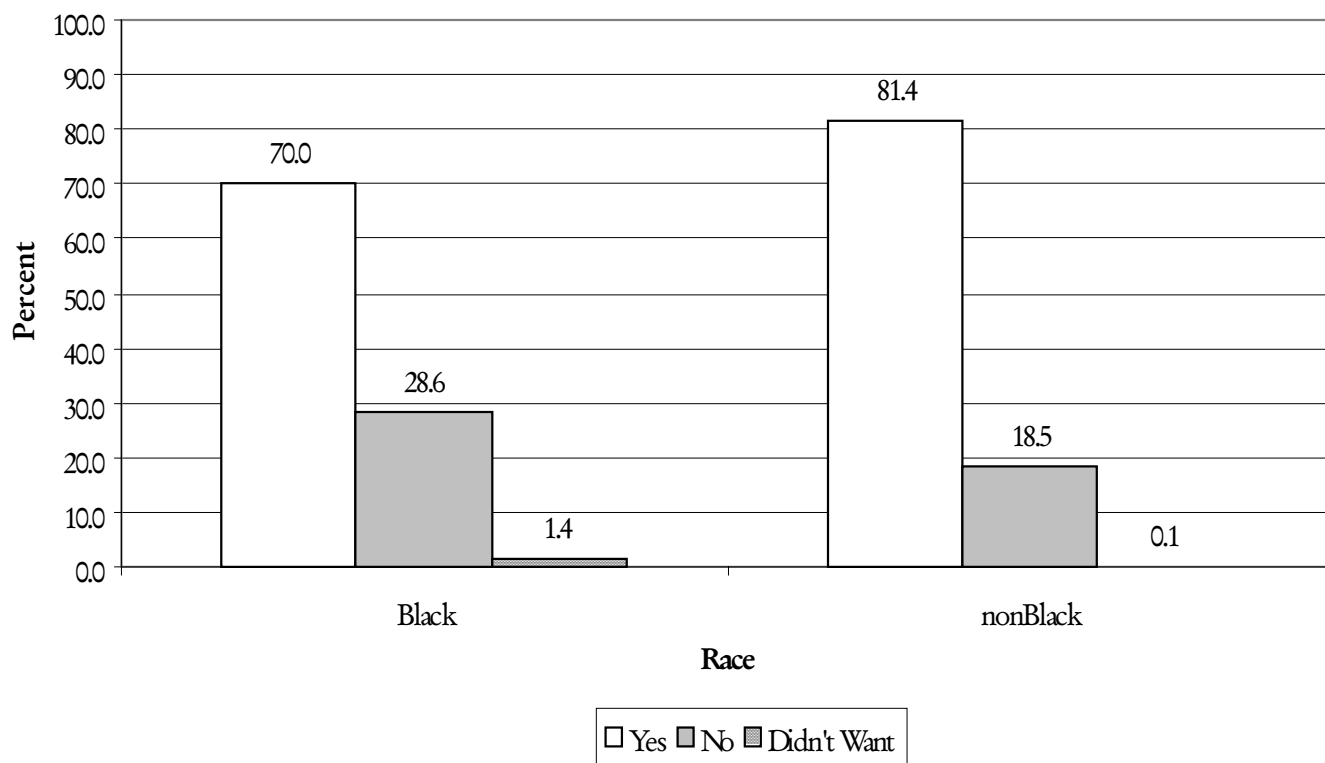
About half of teenaged respondents affirmed this (receiving prenatal care as early as desired) compared to nearly all of older respondents (Figure 22).

FIGURE 22
Percentage of Respondents Who Started Prenatal Care as Early as They Desired
by Mother's AGE
1996 Michigan PRAMS



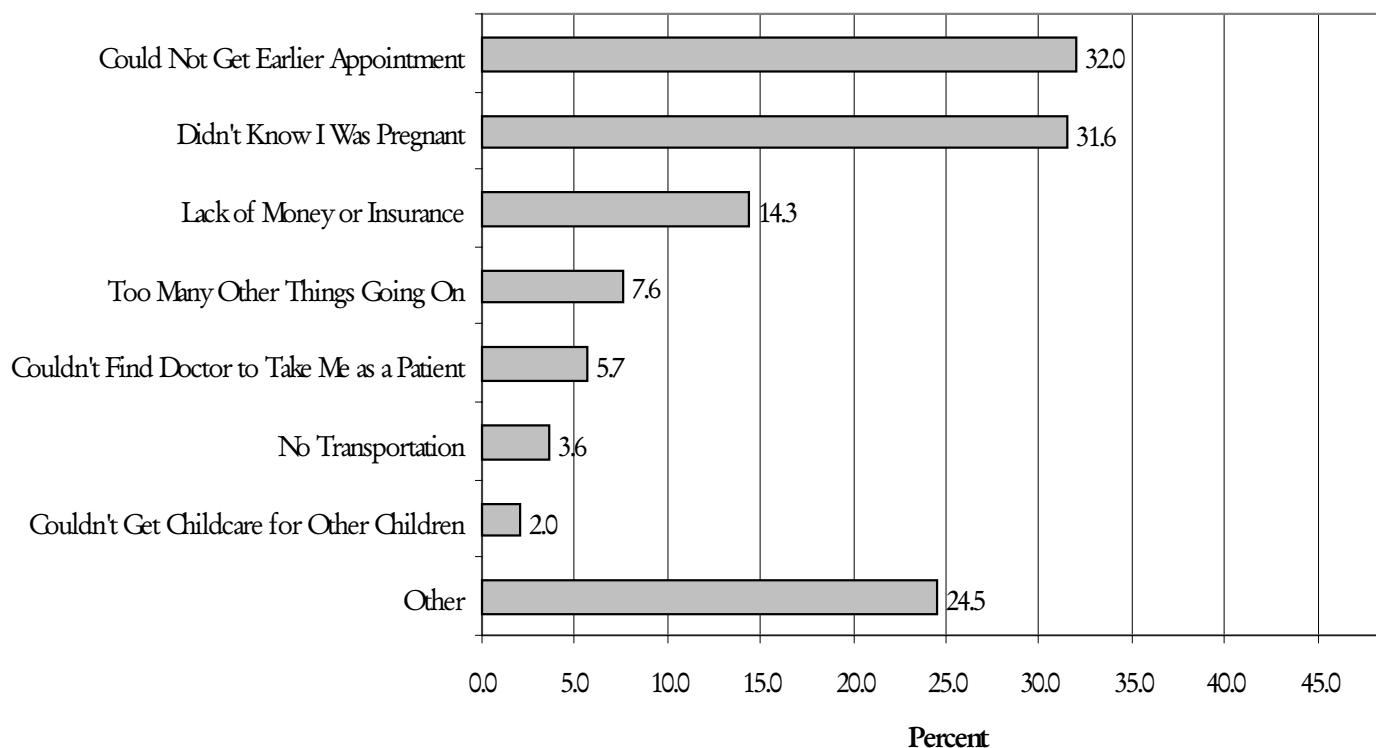
NonBlack respondents (81.4%) were more likely to affirm that they had received the first prenatal care visit as early as they had desired compared to Black respondents (70.0%) (Figure 23).

FIGURE 23
Percentage of Respondents Who Started Prenatal Care as Early as They Desired
by Mother's RACE
1996 Michigan PRAMS



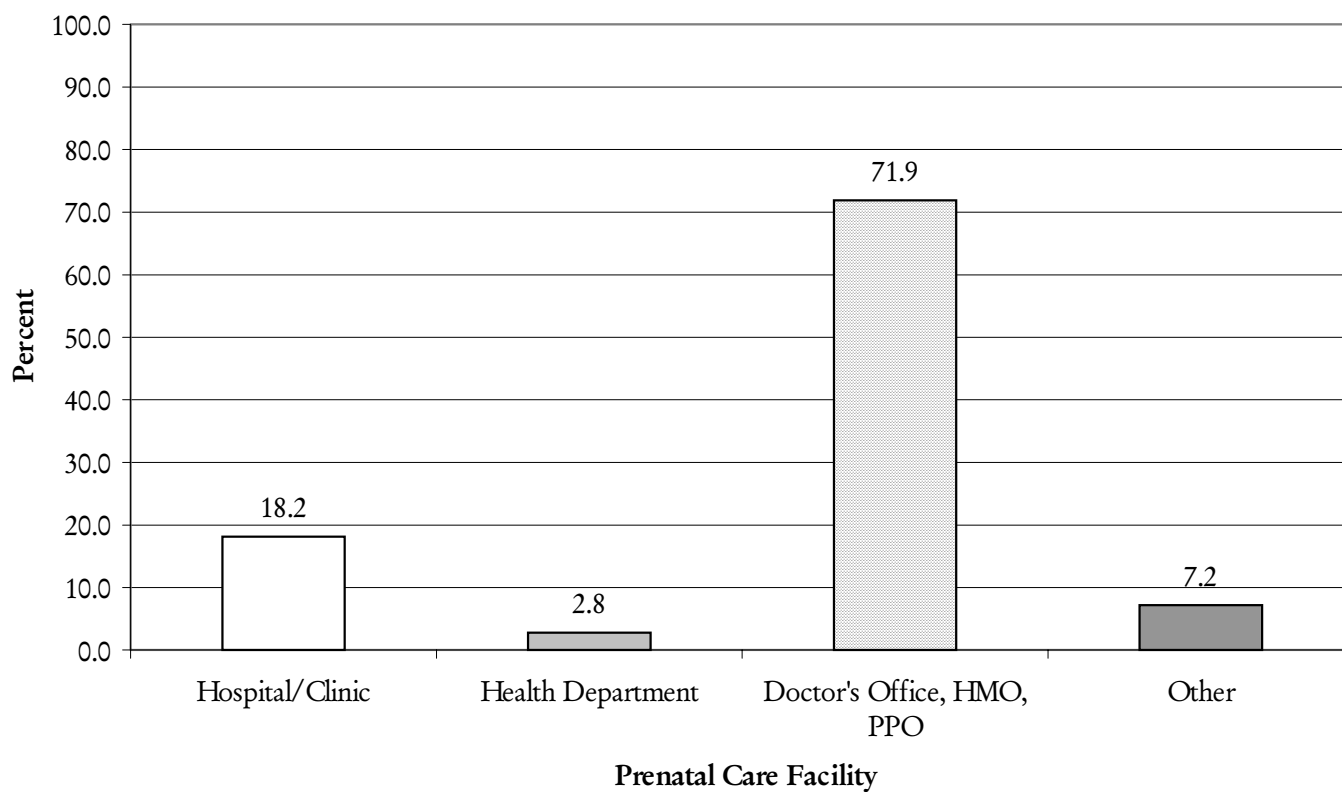
Among those who did not receive prenatal care as early as desired, nearly one-third indicated that they had difficulty getting an appointment, and nearly one-third indicated that they had not realized that they were pregnant (Figure 24).

FIGURE 24
Reasons for Not Starting Prenatal Care as Early as Desired
1996 Michigan PRAMS
(in Percent)



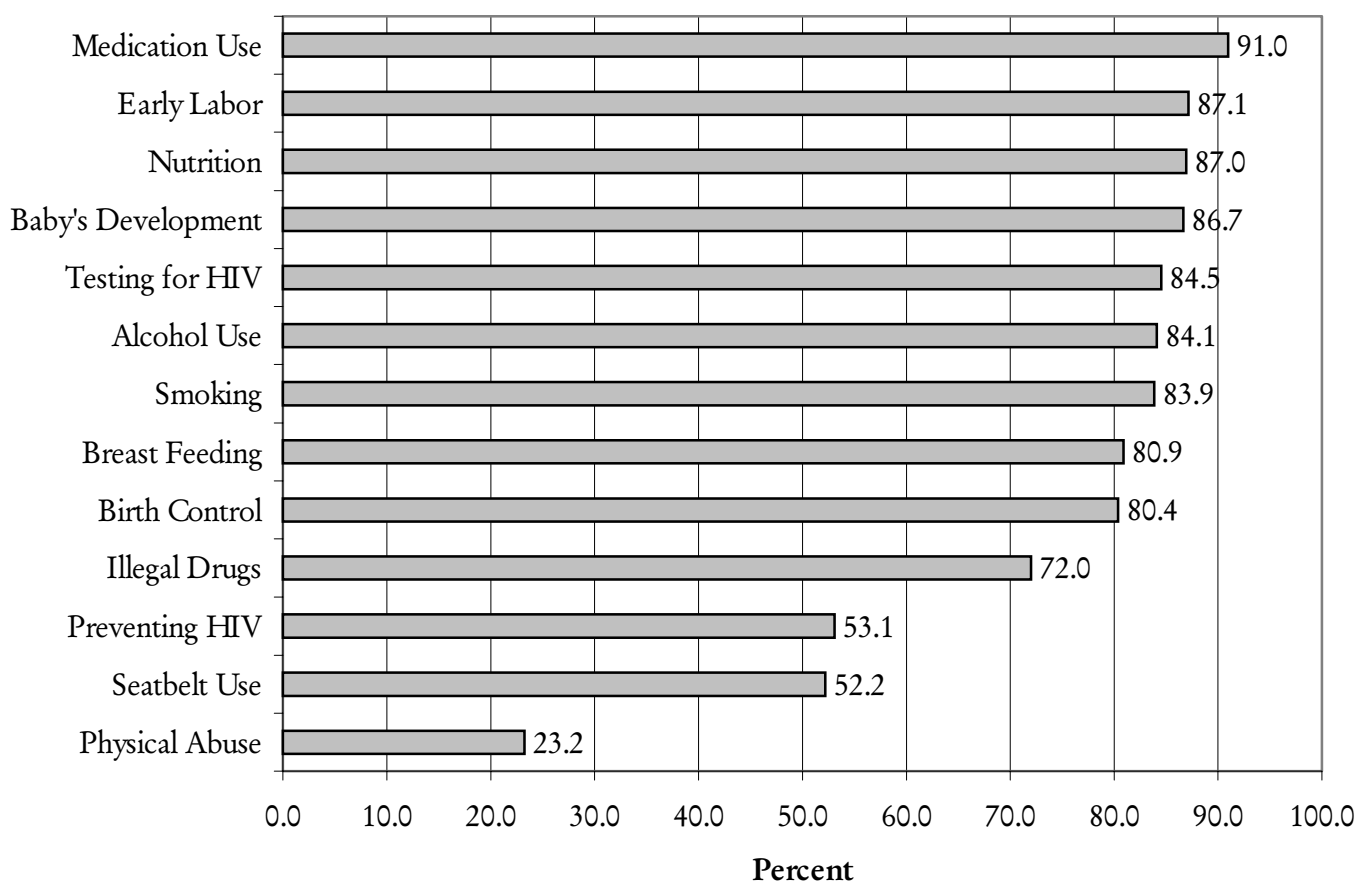
Most of the prenatal care services were delivered at a physician's office or an HMO or PPO clinic (Figure 25).

FIGURE 25
Distribution of Facilities Where Prenatal Care Was Received (%)
1996 Michigan PRAMS



Respondents indicated whether on any of their prenatal care visits a doctor, nurse or other health care worker had talked with them about specific topics. Nearly all respondents (91.0%) reported that a health care provider had discussed medication use during a prenatal care visit, but less than one-quarter (23.2%) reported that a health care provider had discussed physical abuse of women by their husbands or partners (Figure 26).

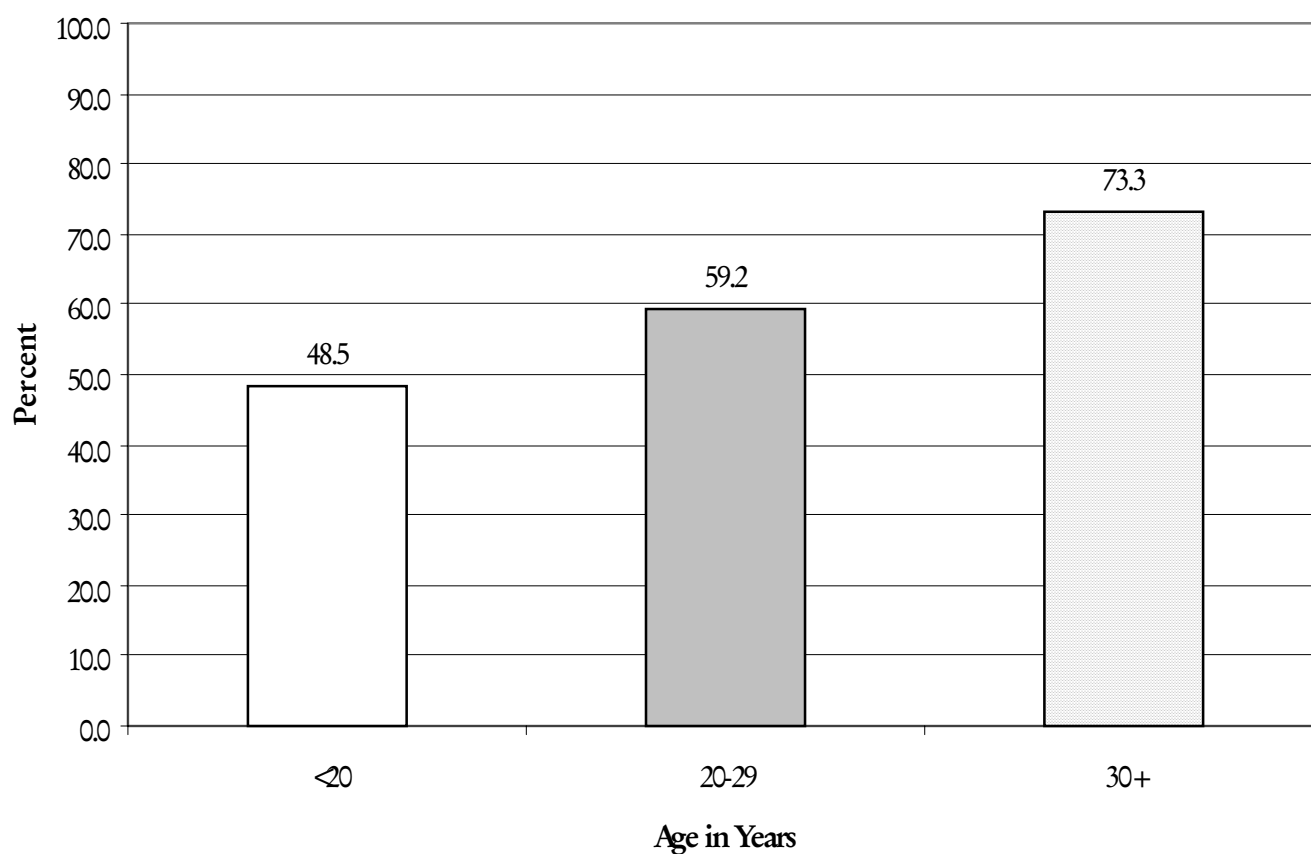
FIGURE 26
Topics Addressed By Health Care Professionals During Prenatal Care Visits (%)
1996 Michigan PRAMS



Breastfeeding

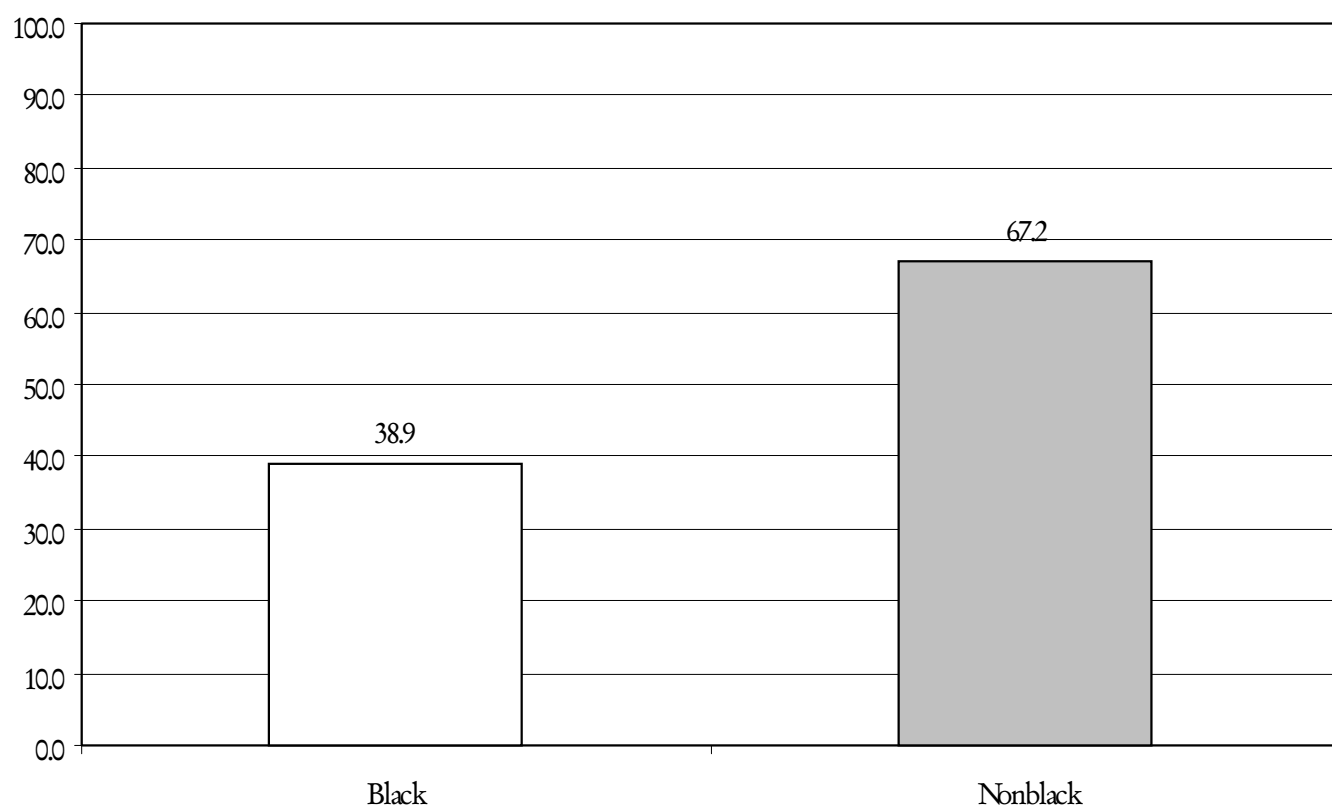
Breastfeeding was defined as a mother having breastfed her newborn for any length of time, including less than one week. Overall, 62.9 percent (95% CI ± 3.8) of respondents breastfed their newborns. The likelihood of breastfeeding tended to increase with age (Figure 27).

FIGURE 27
Percentages of Mothers Who Ever Breastfed by Mother's AGE
1996 Michigan PRAMS



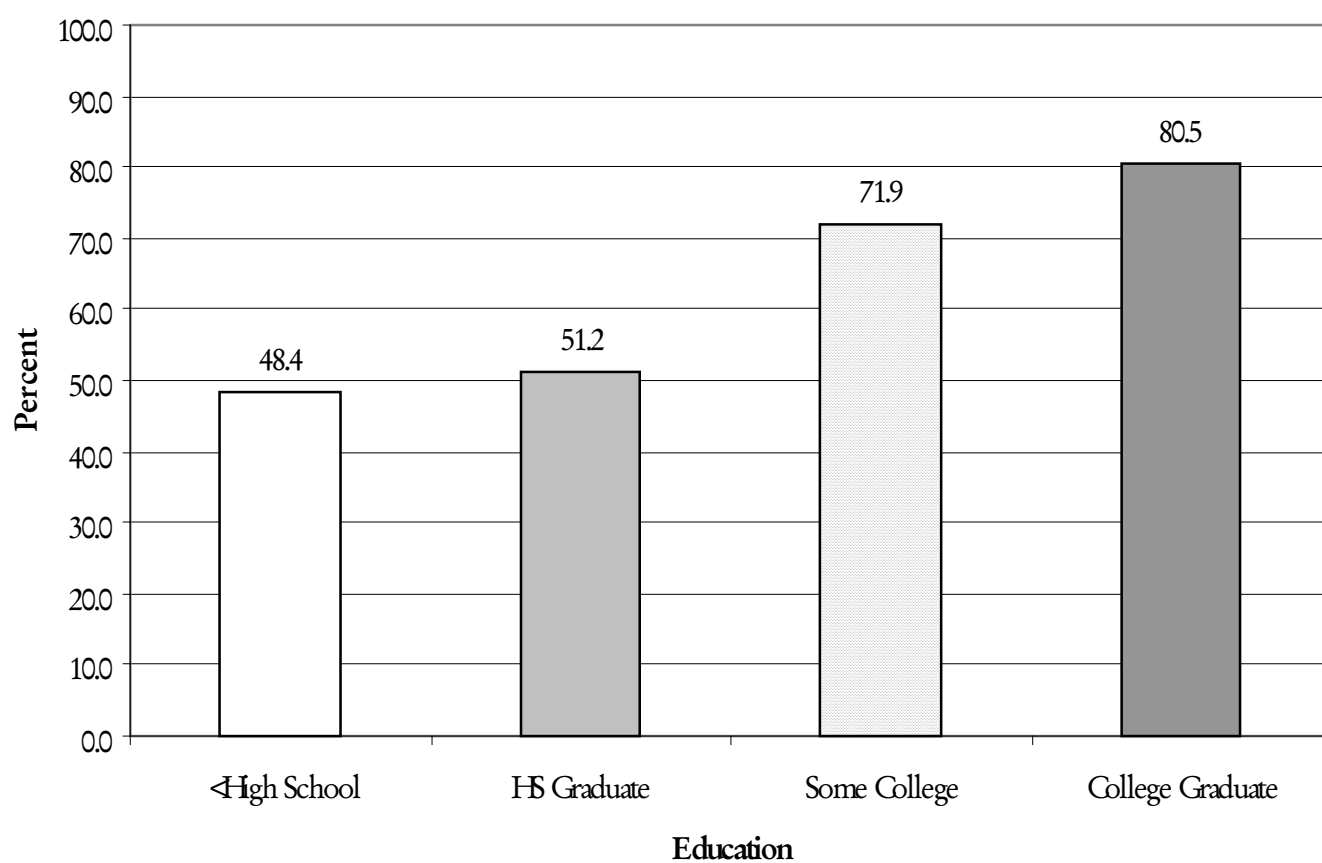
The proportion of nonBlack respondents who indicated that they breastfed their newborns was much higher than for Black respondents (Figure 28).

FIGURE 28
Percentages of Mothers Who Ever Breastfed by RACE
1996 Michigan PRAMS



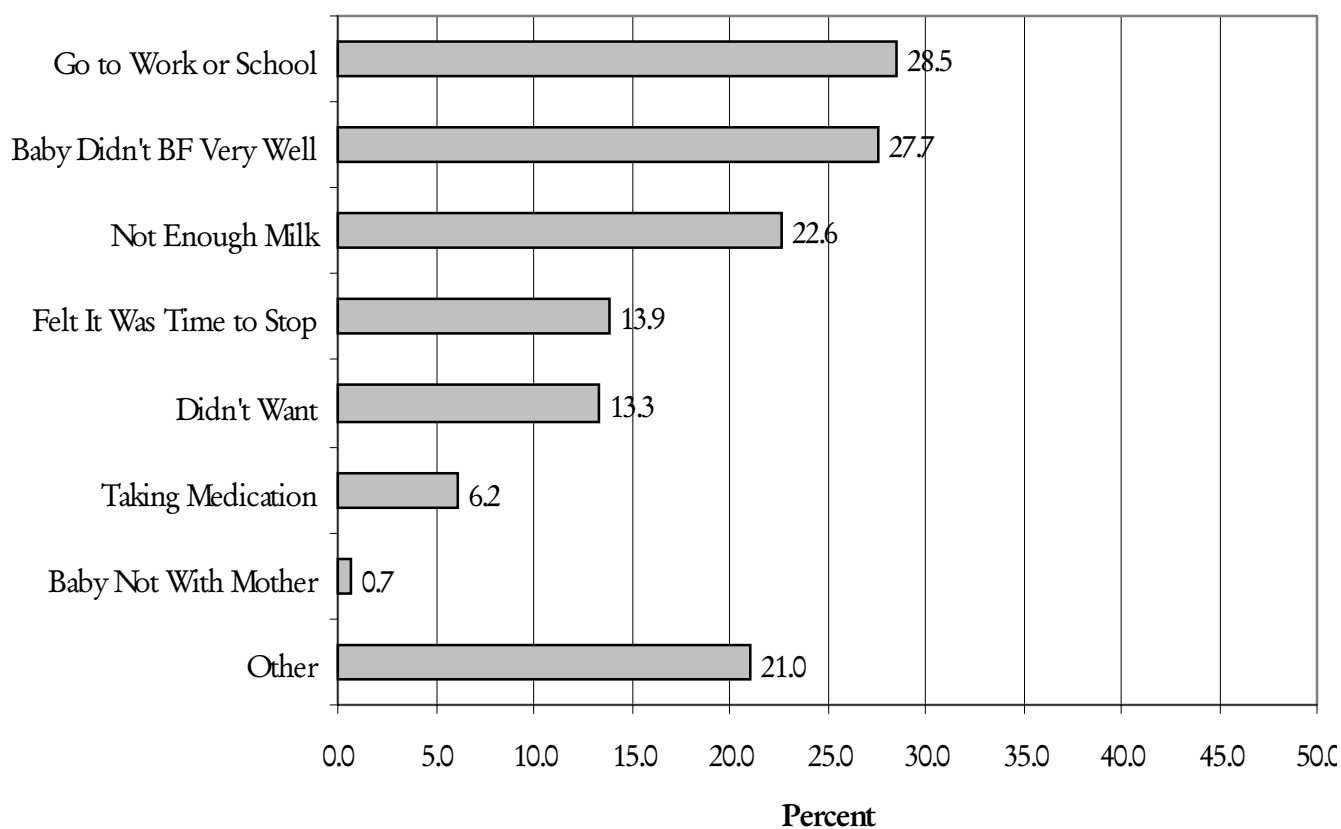
The proportion of respondents who indicated that they breastfed their newborns also increased with the mother's education level (Figure 29).

FIGURE 29
Percentages of Mothers Who Ever Breastfed by Mother's Education Level
1996 Michigan PRAMS



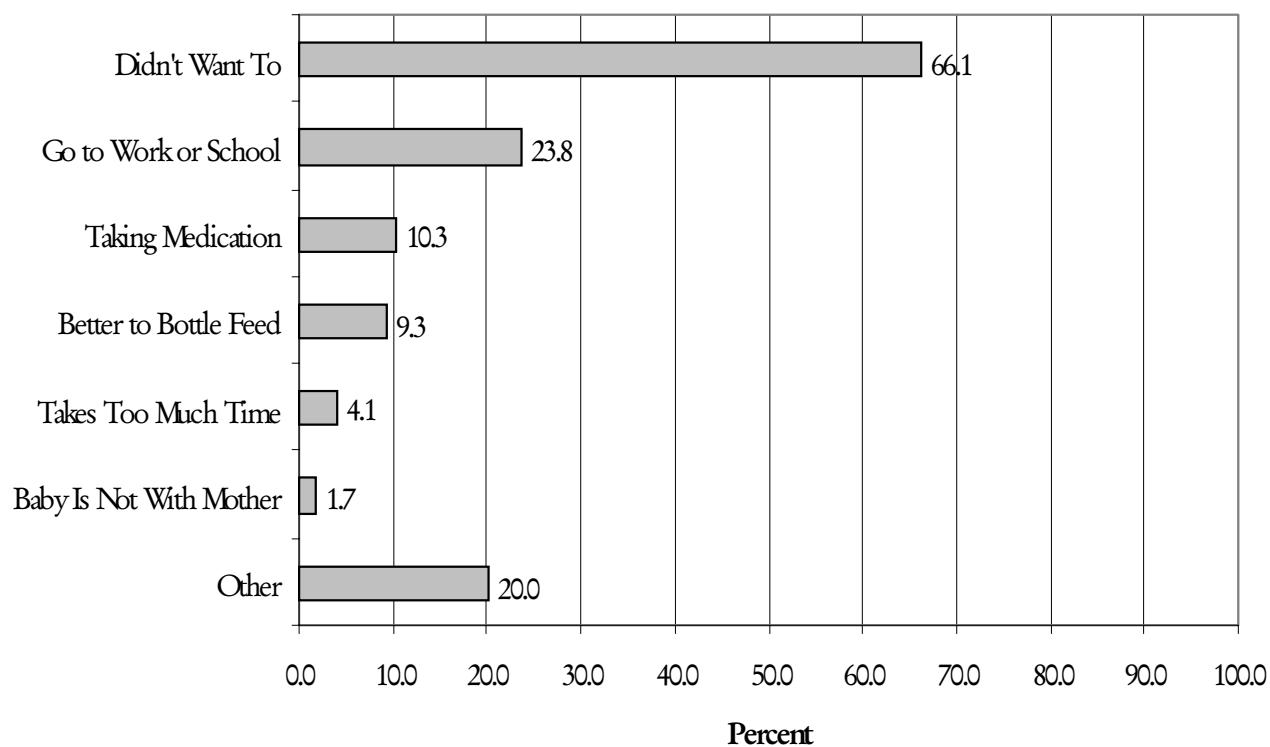
Among respondents who had breastfed their newborns and had stopped breastfeeding at the time of the survey, the top three reasons for stopping breastfeeding were: the mother had to go to work or school (28.5%); the baby didn't breastfeed very well (27.7%); and the mother did not have enough milk (22.6%) (Figure 30).

FIGURE 30
Reasons for Stopping Breastfeeding (%)
1996 Michigan PRAMS



Among respondents who did not breastfeed their newborn at any time, 66.1 percent reported that they did not want to breastfeed (Figure 31).

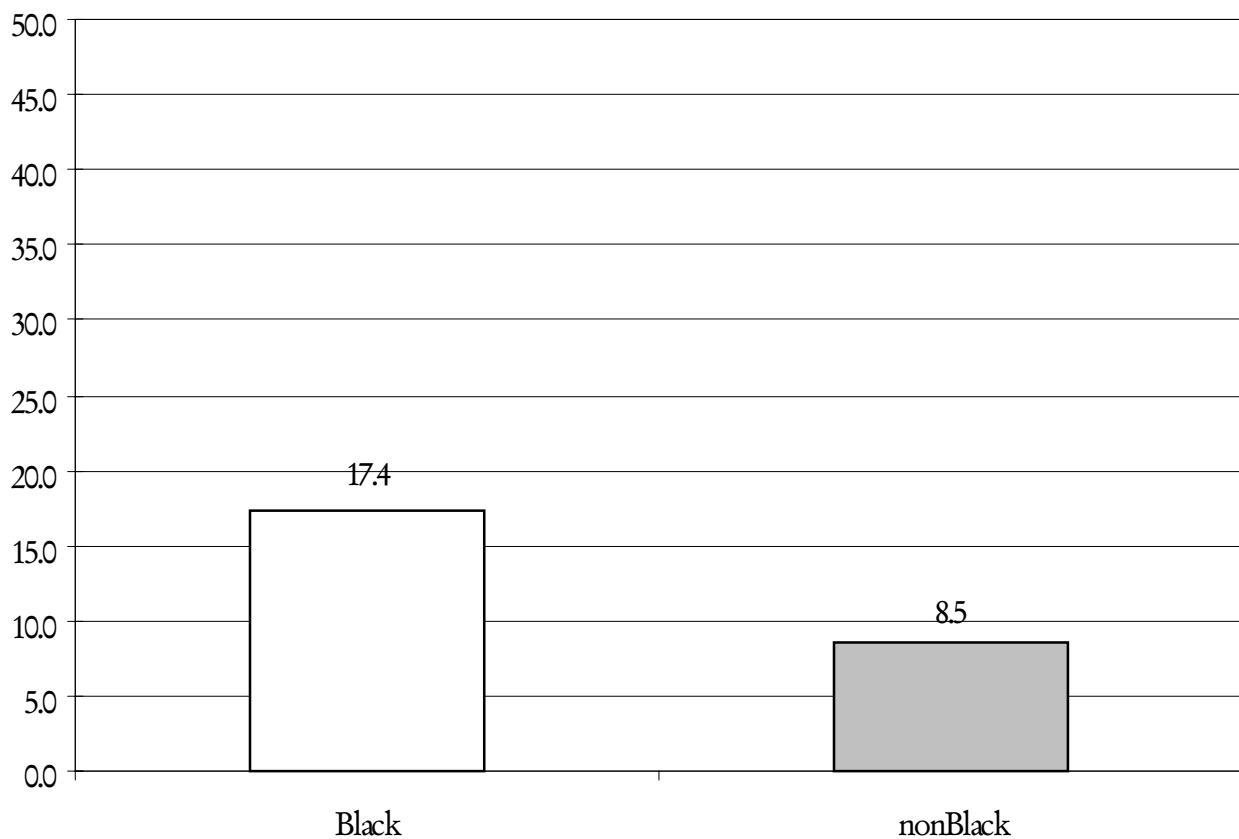
FIGURE 31
Reasons for Not Breastfeeding (%)
1996 Michigan PRAMS



Infants in Intensive Care

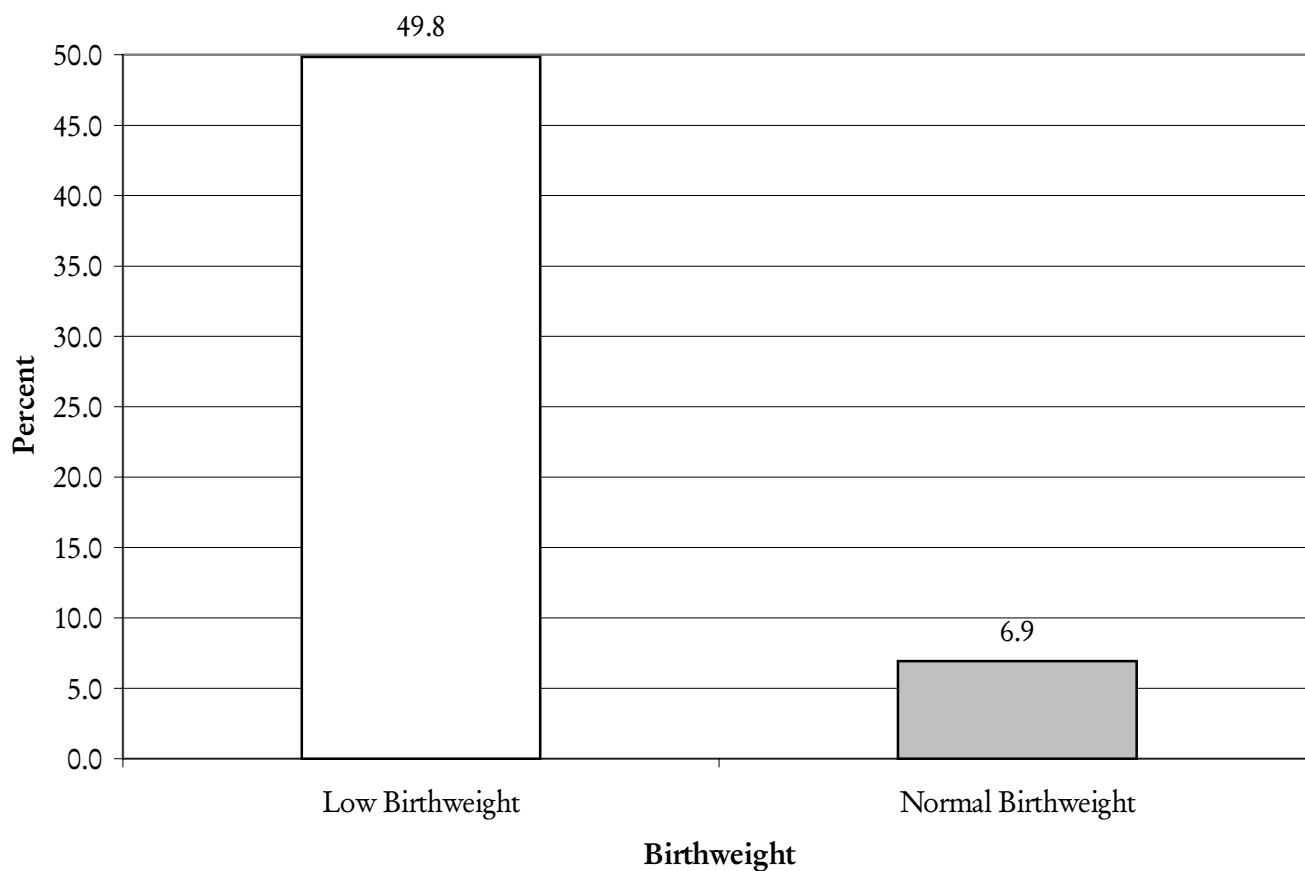
Nearly one in ten (9.8%, 95% CI ± 2.0) respondents indicated that their infant was placed in an intensive care unit following delivery. Infants born to Black respondents were about twice as likely to be placed in an intensive care unit compared to infants born to nonBlack respondents (Figure 32).

FIGURE 32
Percentage of Infants Placed in Intensive Care Unit Following Delivery
By Mother's RACE
1996 Michigan PRAMS



Among normal birthweight infants, 6.9 percent were placed in an intensive care unit following delivery and 49.8 percent of low birthweight infants were placed in an intensive care unit following delivery. (Figure 33).

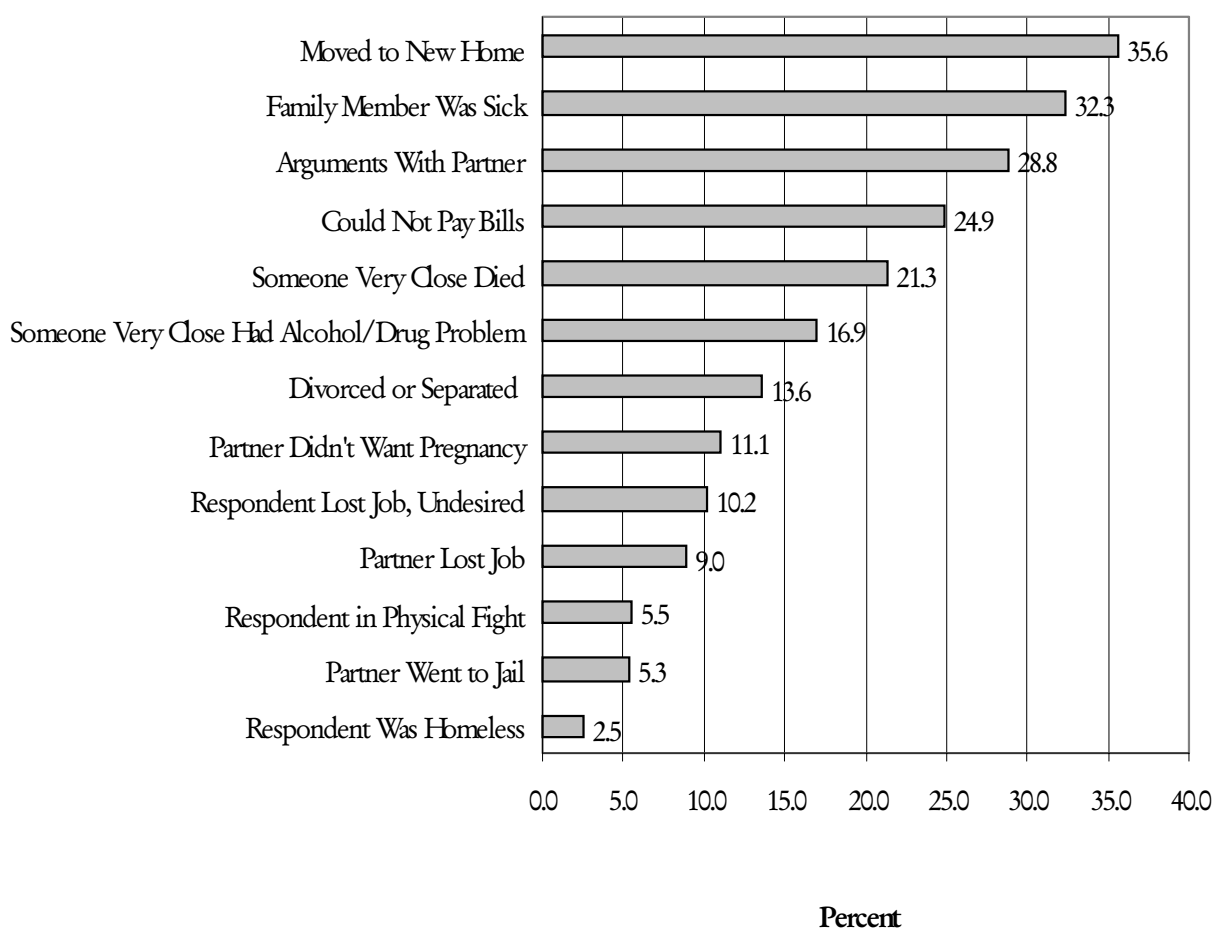
FIGURE 33
Percentage of Infants Placed in Intensive Care Unit Following Delivery
by Infant's Birthweight
1996 Michigan PRAMS



Stressors in the Year Prior to Delivery

Respondents were asked to select the stressors (from a list of 13) that they had experienced during the year prior to delivery. Three-quarters of the respondents (75.8%, 95% CI \pm 3.3%) experienced at least one of the stressors listed, and 22.7 percent (95% CI \pm 3.2%) selected four or more stressors (See Table 22 in Appendix II). The stressors most commonly reported by respondents included moving to a new residence, having had a sick family member, and arguing with one's partner (Figure 34).

FIGURE 34
Types of Stressors Respondents Encountered
During the Year Prior to Delivery (%)
1996 Michigan PRAMS

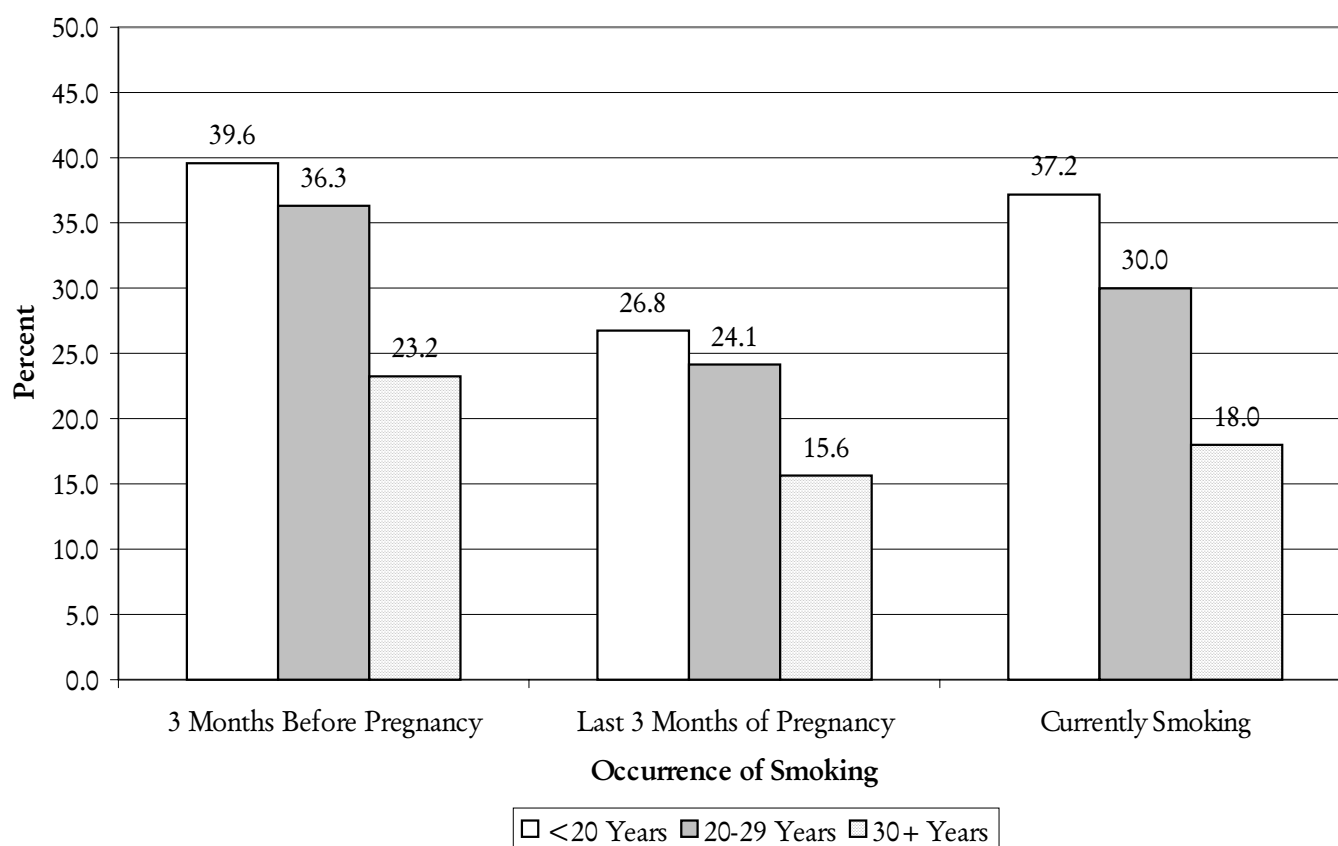


Cigarette Smoking

Respondents were asked whether they smoked cigarettes during the three-month period before they became pregnant, during the last three months of pregnancy, and during the three-month period immediately following delivery. Overall, 32.1 percent (95% CI \pm 3.7%) of respondents smoked during the three-month period preceding pregnancy, 21.5 percent (95% CI \pm 3.3%) smoked during the last three months of pregnancy, and 26.7 percent (95% CI \pm 3.6%) smoked during the three month period following delivery (See Table 24 in Appendix II).

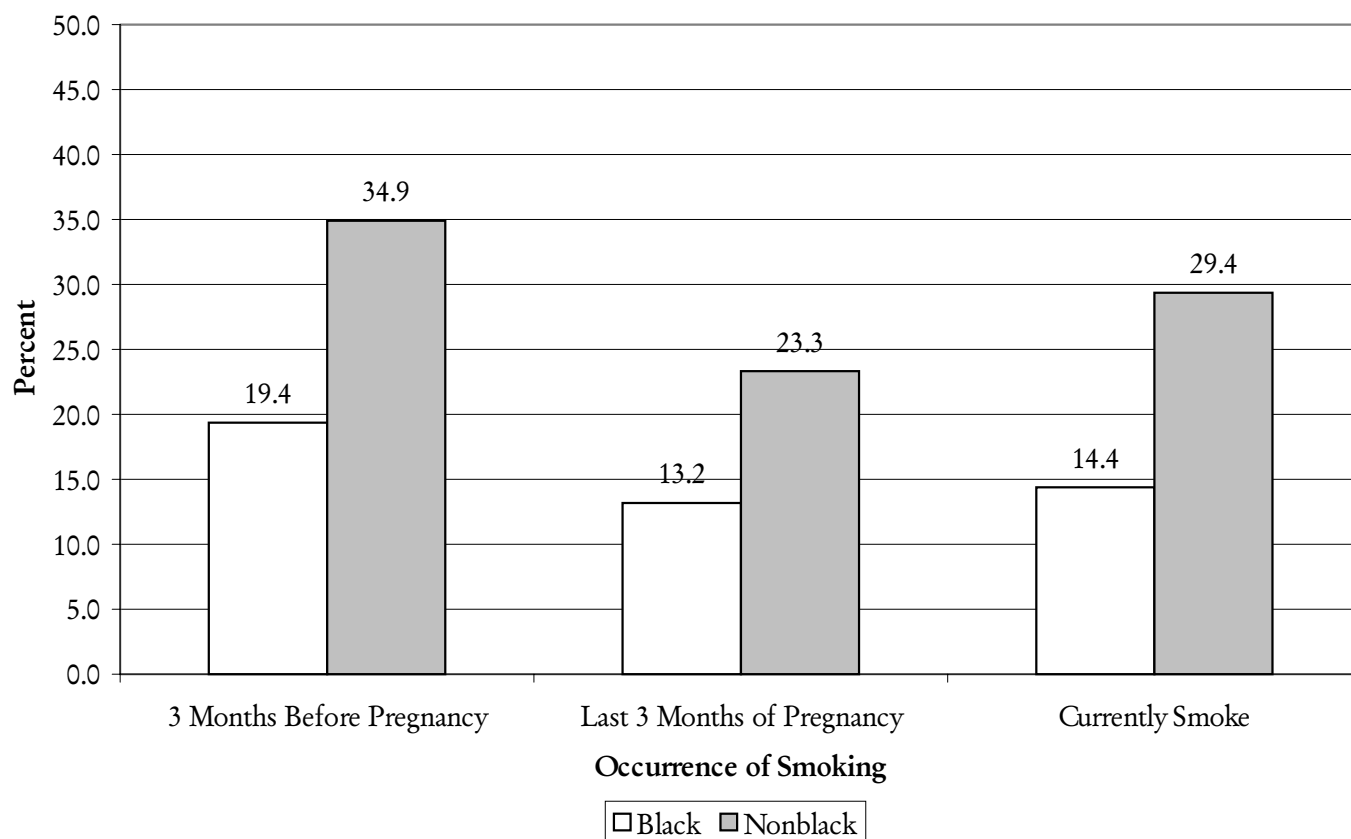
A smaller proportion of respondents aged 30 and older reported smoking at each of the three periods surrounding pregnancy compared with younger respondents (Figure 35).

FIGURE 35
Percentage of Mothers Who Smoked by Mother's AGE: Before, During, and After Pregnancy
1996 Michigan PRAMS



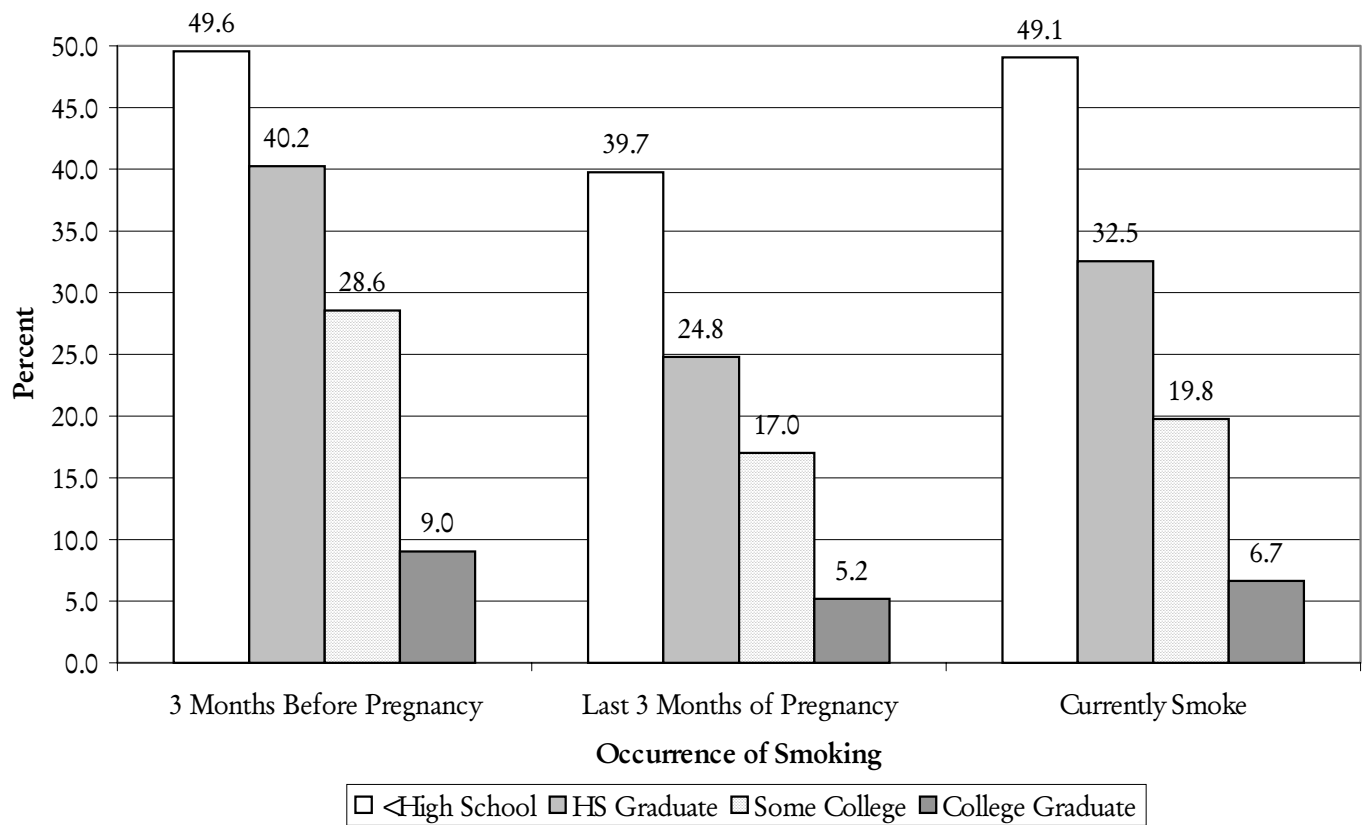
Black respondents were less likely to have reported smoking during any of the three periods surrounding pregnancy compared with nonBlack respondents (Figure 36).

FIGURE 36
Percentage of Mothers Who Smoked by Mother's RACE: Before, During, and After Pregnancy
1996 Michigan PRAMS



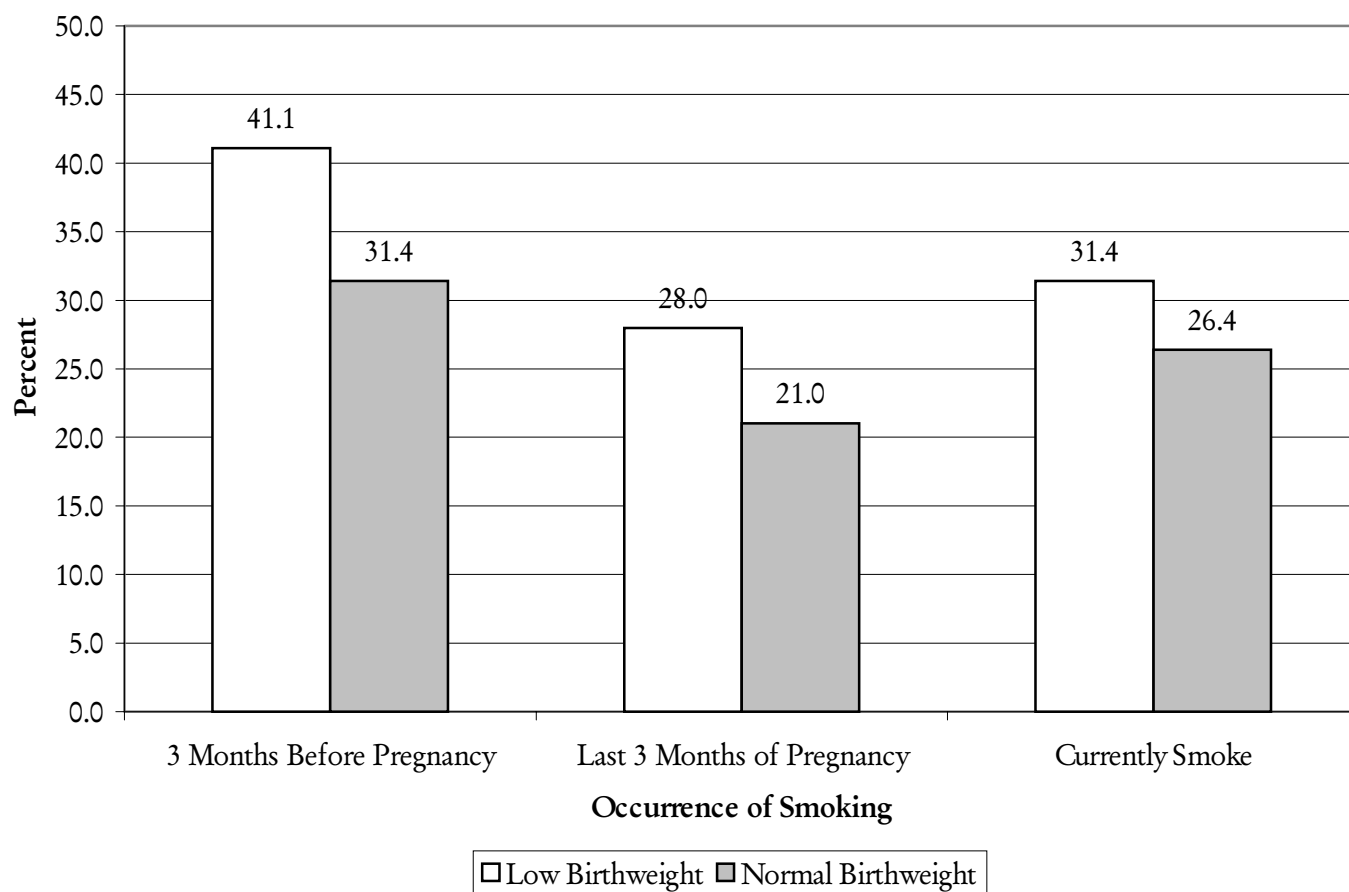
At each of the time periods surrounding pregnancy, education was negatively correlated with cigarette smoking (Figure 37).

FIGURE 37
Percentage of Mothers Who Smoked by Mother's Education Level:
Before, During, and After Pregnancy
1996 Michigan PRAMS



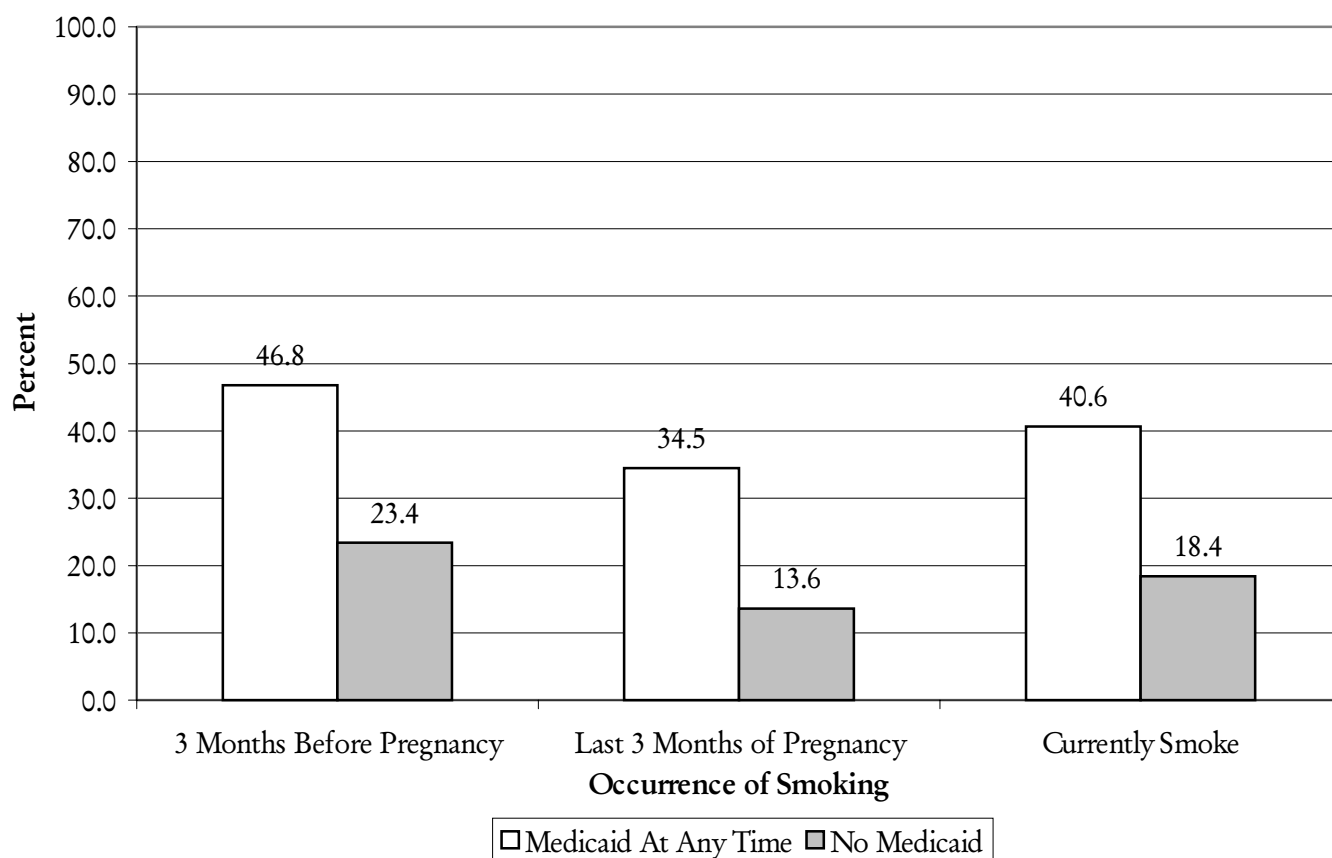
At each time period surrounding pregnancy, respondents with low birthweight infants were also more likely to have smoked compared with respondents with normal birthweight infants (Figure 38).

FIGURE 38
Percentage of Mothers Who Smoked by Infant's Birthweight: Before, During, and After Pregnancy
1996 Michigan PRAMS



A higher proportion of respondents with Medicaid coverage at any time (i.e., Medicaid before pregnancy, Medicaid paid for prenatal care, or Medicaid paid for delivery) reported smoking at each time point compared to respondents who were not receiving Medicaid coverage at any time (Figure 39).

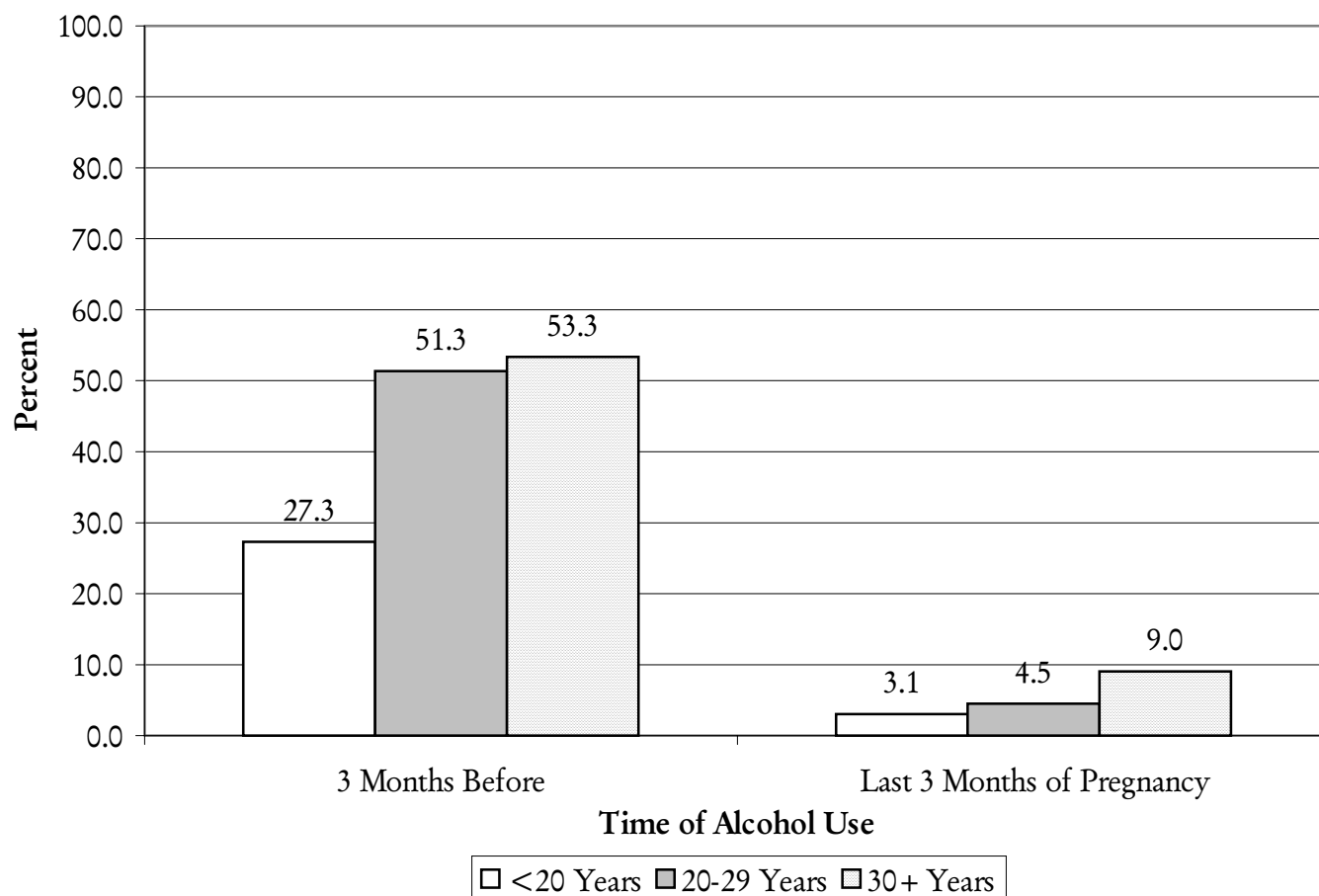
FIGURE 39
Percentage of Mothers Who Smoked by Medicaid Status: Before, During, and After Pregnancy
1996 Michigan PRAMS



Alcohol Consumption

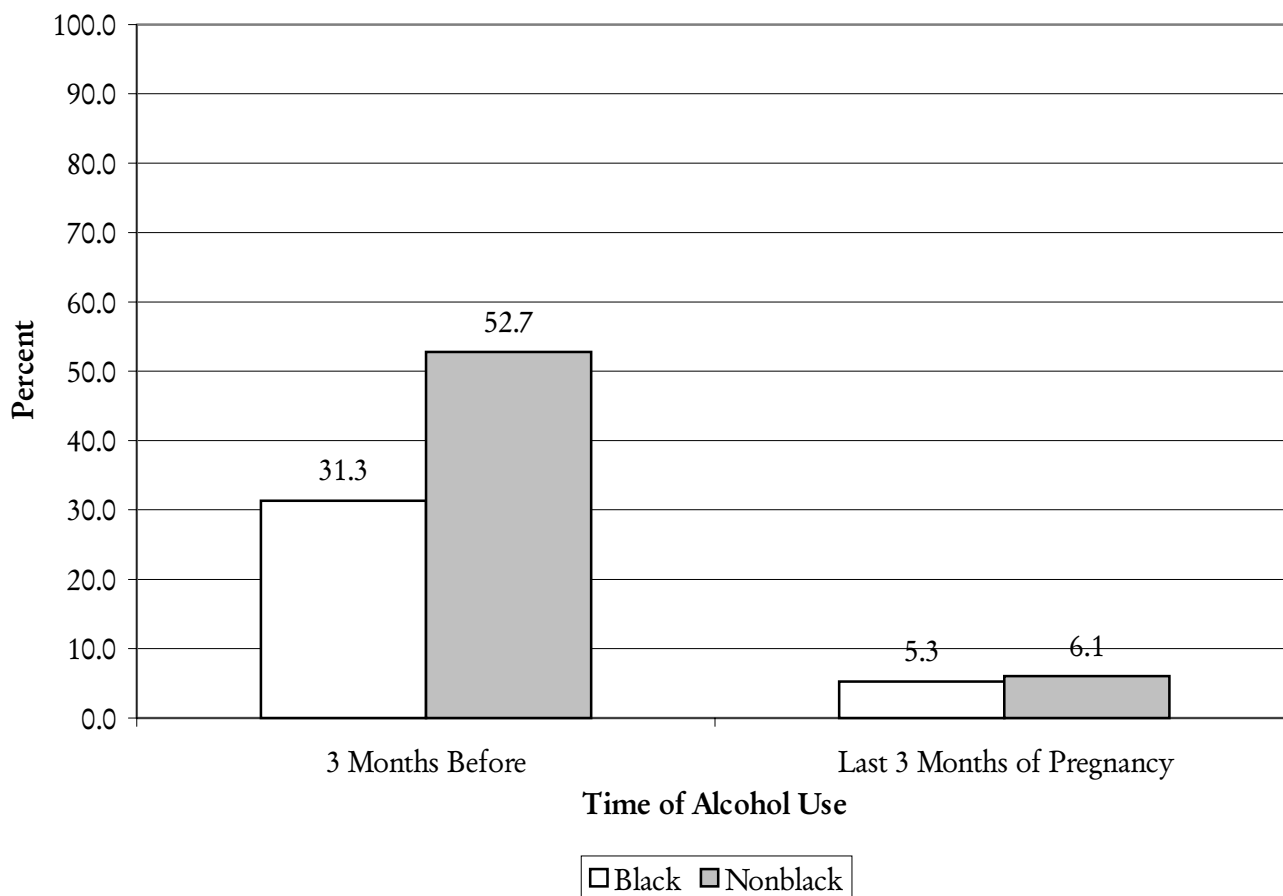
Respondents were asked whether or not they had consumed alcohol during the three-month period prior to becoming pregnant and during the last three months prior to delivery. Nearly half of all respondents (48.8%, 95% CI \pm 3.8%) reported drinking alcohol during the three-month period preceding pregnancy, while 5.9 percent (95% CI \pm 1.8%) reported drinking alcohol during the last three months preceding delivery. These indicators were related to age. Women over the age of 19 were twice as likely to drink alcohol in the three months prior to pregnancy, compared to teenaged respondents. Women aged 30 and older were two to three times as likely to drink alcohol in the three months preceding delivery as were younger women. (Figure 40).

FIGURE 40
Percentage of Mothers Who Consumed Alcohol by Mother's AGE: Before and During Pregnancy
1996 Michigan PRAMS



NonBlack women were more likely to drink alcohol three months prior to pregnancy than were Black respondents (Figure 41).

FIGURE 41
Percentage of Mothers Who Consumed Alcohol by Mother's RACE: Before and During Pregnancy
1996 Michigan PRAMS



APPENDIX I. METHODOLOGY

Survey Protocol, Sample, and Instrument

The data collection for the 1996 Michigan Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) was conducted by the Michigan Department of Community Health. Software designed under the supervision of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (C.D.C.) was used to manage the 1996 sample, enforce the protocols, and enter the data.

There are two main components to the data collection for Michigan PRAMS. In the mail and phone component, the data collection methods used are standardized protocols used by CDC. A stratified systematic sample of approximately 200 new mothers is selected monthly from a frame of eligible birth certificates. Each sampled mother is mailed a letter of explanation, a 12-page survey, and an incentive two to six months after the birth of her child. A reminder letter, a second, and a third package are sent to those who do not respond. In addition, telephone calls are made to mothers who do not respond to the survey.

In the hospital component of data collection, at least 400 Black mothers are sampled from hospital delivery logs per year, over 26 time points. Interviews are attempted before the mother leaves the hospital following delivery. A second mailed questionnaire follows two to six months after the in-hospital interview, which focuses on post-partum experiences. In 1996, five urban hospitals in Michigan participated in the PRAMS project (Hurley Medical Center, Hutzel Hospital, Sinai Hospital, Grace Hospital, and Riverview Hospital). The CDC methodology for PRAMS used by other states does not include the hospital component. This component is important for Michigan, however, because it allows oversampling of Black women who are difficult to access via mailed surveys.

A total of 2,260 women were selected by the sampling frame to be eligible to participate in the study, and 1,625 women actually participated in the study. The demographic characteristics of the sample in this survey are presented in Table 1 in Appendix II.

The 1996 survey instrument included questions developed for PRAMS by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as well as state-added questions. The survey instrument included questions on previous pregnancy, intendedness of pregnancy, health insurance, prenatal care, satisfaction with prenatal care, alcohol and tobacco use, major life stressors during pregnancy, physical abuse, hospital stays (pre-delivery and delivery), breastfeeding, second-hand smoke contact for infant, sleep position of infant, routine well baby care, income sources, resources needed, and resources accessed. Topics of particular interest were selected from the survey to include in this report.

Unless otherwise noted, respondents who refused to answer or who answered that they did not know were not included in the calculation of percentages of the population considered to have a certain characteristic or behavior. Sample sizes for each estimate varied and are reflected in the 95 percent confidence interval limits presented with each estimate.

As with all survey estimates, these estimates are subject to sampling error. The confidence intervals presented are an attempt to quantify this sampling error and to clarify the degree of confidence in the estimates presented.

Weighting and Interpretation of the Results

The 1996 Michigan PRAMS data was weighted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. There were three weighting components, which adjusted for the sample design, nonresponse, and omissions from the sampling frame. For the nonresponse step, development of the weight involved identifying, within each stratum, factors that are associated with response. These factors were age, education, and marital status. The stratum in the survey were race (Black and nonBlack) and birthweight (low and normal). The weighting procedure results in estimates that are reflective of the characteristics and behaviors of women in Michigan in 1996 who had a live birth.

In 1996 the total response rate statewide was 65 percent. The response rates for each of the four stratum were as follows:

<u>Stratum</u>	
LBW, Black	51%
LBW, nonBlack	73%
NBW, Black	60%
NBW, nonBlack	77%

When the total response rate in any of the strata is less than 70 percent then the interpretation of the results for that stratum must be viewed with caution.

APPENDIX II. TABLES OF RESULTS

TABLE 1
Numbers and Percentages of Mother's Demographic Characteristics
1996 Michigan PRAMS

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents
Total	1,625	129,704	100.0
Age			
<20 Years	288	18,049	13.9
20-29 Years	837	65,792	50.7
30+ Years	500	45,863	35.4
Race			
Black	795	23,680	18.3
nonBlack	830	106,024	81.7
Education			
<H.S. Graduate	377	24,388	19.0
H.S. Graduate	560	44,092	34.3
Some College	415	31,657	24.6
College Graduate	257	28,340	22.1
Marital Status			
Married	786	81,178	74.8
Other	556	27,333	25.2
Medicaid			
Medicaid at any time ¹	794	48,963	37.8
Before Pregnancy	435	21,268	16.5
PNC Payment	689	44,067	34.4
Delivery Payment	627	43,415	34.6
No Medicaid at any time	831	80,741	62.3

(1) Medicaid at any time was defined as having had Medicaid coverage just before pregnancy occurred, Medicaid-paid prenatal care, or Medicaid-paid delivery.

TABLE 2
Numbers and Percentages of Low and Normal Birthweight Infants by Demographic Characteristics
1996 Michigan PRAMS

Demographic Characteristics of Mother	Low Birthweight Infants				Normal Birthweight Infants			
	Sample Number	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	761	9,202	7.1	± 0.9	864	120,502	92.9	± 0.9
Age								
<20 Years	136	1,590	8.8	± 2.3	152	16,459	91.2	± 2.3
20-29 Years	388	4,824	7.3	± 1.4	449	60,968	92.7	± 1.4
30+ Years	237	2,788	6.1	± 1.1	263	43,075	93.9	± 1.1
Race								
Black	369	3,122	13.2	± 1.7	426	20,558	86.8	± 1.7
nonblack	392	6,080	5.7	± 0.9	438	99,944	94.3	± 0.9
Education								
<H.S. Graduate	184	2,185	9.0	± 2.0	193	22,203	91.0	± 2.0
H.S. Graduate	269	3,533	8.0	± 2.0	291	40,559	92.0	± 2.0
Some College	184	2,056	6.5	± 1.4	231	29,601	93.5	± 1.4
College Graduate	113	1,305	4.6	± 1.1	144	27,035	95.4	± 1.1
Marital Status								
Married	359	4,441	5.5	± 0.8	427	76,738	94.5	± 0.8
Other	257	3,005	11.0	± 3.0	299	24,328	89.0	± 3.0

TABLE 3
Numbers and Percentages of Pregnancies by Intendedness of Pregnancy
1996 Michigan PRAMS

Intendedness of Pregnancy	Total			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	1,506	121,032	100.0	-
Wanted to become pregnant sooner	234	22,335	18.5	± 3.1
Wanted to become pregnant later	522	36,510	30.1	± 3.5
Became pregnant when wanted	489	46,500	38.4	± 3.8
Did not want to become pregnant	261	15,687	13.0	± 2.5

TABLE 4
 Numbers and Percentages of Intended and Unintended Pregnancies
 Resulting in Live Birth by Demographic Characteristics
 1996 Michigan PRAMS

Demographic Characteristics of Mother	Intended				Unintended			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	723	68,835	56.9	± 3.8	783	52,197	43.1	± 3.8
Age								
<20 Years	46	2,594	15.7	± 7.3	219	13,973	84.3	± 7.3
20-29 Years	379	35,228	57.4	± 5.4	405	26,107	42.6	± 5.4
30+ Years	298	31,013	71.9	± 5.8	159	12,116	28.1	± 5.8
Race								
Black	229	6,339	29.0	± 4.0	507	15,533	71.0	± 4.0
nonblack	494	62,496	63.0	± 4.6	276	36,664	37.0	± 4.6
Education								
<H.S. Graduate	81	6,168	29.5	± 9.1	261	14,777	70.6	± 9.1
H.S. Graduate	247	22,237	54.4	± 6.8	264	18,658	45.6	± 6.8
Some College	196	17,847	59.2	± 7.2	193	12,292	40.8	± 7.2
College Graduate	190	21,770	78.2	± 6.8	60	6,073	21.8	± 6.8
Marital Status								
Married	528	56,317	72.7	± 4.4	217	21,178	27.3	± 4.4
Other	107	6,095	24.5	± 6.8	398	18,832	75.6	± 6.8
Infant's Birthweight								
Low	339	4,040	47.9	± 5.4	358	4,402	52.1	± 5.4
Normal	384	64,795	57.6	± 4.1	425	47,795	42.5	± 4.1
Medicaid								
Medicaid at anytime ¹	216	13,365	30.4	± 5.8	512	30,586	69.6	± 5.8
Before Pregnancy	110	5,113	27.6	± 7.9	290	13,412	72.4	± 7.9
No Medicaid at anytime	507	55,470	72.0	± 4.4	271	21,610	28.0	± 4.4

(1) Medicaid at anytime was defined as having had Medicaid coverage just before pregnancy occurred, Medicaid-paid prenatal care, or Medicaid-paid delivery.

TABLE 5
 Numbers and Percentages of Birth Control Use
 Among Women Not Intending Pregnancy
 1996 Michigan PRAMS

Demographic Characteristics of Mother	Birth Control Use (Not Intending)			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	290	20,212	39.1	± 5.7
Age				
< 20 Years	73	4,753	34.3	± 10.2
20-29 Years	166	10,729	41.3	± 8.3
30+ Years	51	4,730	40.0	± 12.0
Race				
Black	184	5,826	38.2	± 5.3
nonblack	106	14,386	39.5	± 7.8
Education				
<H.S. Graduate	84	4,574	31.3	± 9.7
H.S. Graduate	95	7,017	38.1	± 9.9
Some College	83	5,483	44.8	± 11.1
College Graduate	27	2,790	46.3	± 17.6
Marital Status				
Married	82	8,818	42.1	± 9.6
Other	146	6,733	36.2	± 8.5
Infant's Birthweight				
Low	129	1,855	42.7	± 10.3
Normal	161	18,358	38.8	± 6.1
Medicaid				
Medicaid at anytime ¹	181	10,896	35.9	± 7.1
Before Pregnancy	101	4,402	32.9	± 9.2
No Medicaid at anytime	109	9,317	43.7	± 9.3

(1) Medicaid at anytime was defined as having had Medicaid coverage just before pregnancy occurred, Medicaid-paid prenatal care, or Medicaid-paid delivery.

TABLE 6
 Numbers and Percentages of Trimester When Prenatal Care Started and Demographic Characteristics
 1996 Michigan PRAMS

Demographic Characteristics of Mother	First Trimester				Second Trimester			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	1,221	107,293	85.3	± 2.7	249	14,700	11.7	± 2.5
Age								
< 20 Years	156	10,865	63.4	± 9.3	86	4,960	29.0	± 8.7
20-29 Years	657	55,690	87.1	± 3.7	117	7,062	11.0	± 3.5
30+ Years	408	40,738	91.2	± 3.8	46	2,678	6.0	± 3.1
Race								
Black	519	15,827	71.4	± 4.2	165	4,914	22.2	± 3.7
nonBlack	702	91,465	88.3	± 3.2	84	9,786	9.4	± 2.9
Education								
< H.S. Graduate	216	16,295	69.9	± 7.9	108	5,579	23.9	± 7.2
H.S. Graduate	429	36,659	84.5	± 4.8	77	5,413	12.5	± 4.5
Some College	335	27,512	90.4	± 4.3	51	2,539	8.3	± 4.1
College Graduate	229	25,691	93.5	± 5.0	11	1,151	4.2	± 4.1
Marital Status								
Married	676	72,181	90.8	± 3.2	58	5,707	7.2	± 2.9
Other	335	19,110	72.1	± 6.3	148	5,955	22.5	± 5.7
Infant's Birthweight								
Low	537	6,702	77.5	± 3.8	128	1,543	17.8	± 3.5
Normal	684	100,590	85.9	± 2.9	121	13,157	11.2	± 2.6
Medicaid Paid PNC								
Yes	483	33,614	79.3	± 5.0	150	7,618	18.0	± 4.7
No	725	73,497	90.1	± 3.1	94	6,698	8.2	± 2.8

Demographic Characteristics of Mother	Third Trimester				No Prenatal Care			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	29	2,711	2.2	± 1.2	38	1,071	0.9	± 0.5
Age								
< 20 Years	10	892	5.2	± 4.6	12	410	2.4	± 2.8
20-29 Years	13	780	1.2	± 1.1	15	425	0.7	± 0.6
30+ Years	6	1,039	2.3	± 2.4	11	237	0.5	± 0.4
Race								
Black	18	890	4.0	± 2.5	29	532	2.4	± 1.2
nonBlack	11	1,821	1.8	± 1.4	9	540	0.5	± 0.6
Education								
< H.S. Graduate	13	908	3.9	± 3.4	17	526	2.3	± 2.2
H.S. Graduate	12	1,070	2.5	± 2.2	14	246	0.6	± 0.4
Some College	2	114	0.4	± 0.5	5	282	0.9	± 1.3
College Graduate	2	620	2.3	± 3.1	2	18	0.1	± 0.1
Marital Status								
Married	11	1,322	1.7	± 1.5	9	330	0.4	± 0.5
Other	14	799	3.0	± 2.6	24	660	2.5	± 2.0
Infant's Birthweight								
Low	11	125	1.5	± 0.9	28	281	3.3	± 1.3
Normal	18	2,586	2.2	± 1.3	10	790	0.7	± 0.6
Medicaid Paid PNC								
Yes	15	1,155	2.7	± 2.0	0	0	0.0	± 0.0
No	11	1,412	1.7	± 1.5	0	0	0.0	± 0.0

TABLE 7
 Numbers and Percentages of Starting Prenatal Care
 as Early as Mothers' Desired by Demographic Characteristics
 1996 Michigan PRAMS

Demographic Characteristics of Mother	Prenatal Care as Early as Mother Desired			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	1,219	101,832	79.4	± 3.1
Age				
<20 Years	169	9,113	51.5	± 9.6
20-29 Years	636	52,225	80.1	± 4.3
30+ Years	414	40,494	89.2	± 3.7
Race				
Black	555	16,190	70.0	± 4.1
nonblack	664	85,642	81.4	± 3.6
Education				
<H.S. Graduate	237	15,948	67.0	± 8.1
H.S. Graduate	420	33,515	76.7	± 5.7
Some College	328	26,671	84.5	± 5.1
College Graduate	221	24,842	88.8	± 5.2
Marital Status				
Married	665	69,637	86.5	± 3.4
Other	351	16,667	62.7	± 7.3
Infant's Birthweight				
Low	560	6,504	71.9	± 6.3
Normal	659	95,328	79.9	± 3.2
Medicaid Paid PNC				
Yes	489	30,572	70.0	± 5.8
No	721	70,831	85.1	± 3.4

TABLE 8
Reasons for Not Getting Prenatal Care as Early as Mother Desired
1996 Michigan PRAMS
(in Numbers and Percentages)

Reasons for No Prenatal Care	Total			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Could Not Get Earlier Appointment	96	8,725	32.0	± 7.9
Didn't Know I Was Pregnant	129	8,610	31.6	± 7.6
Lack of Money or Insurance	60	3,910	14.3	± 5.5
Too Many Other Things Going On	30	2,078	7.6	± 4.5
Couldn't Find Doctor to Take Me As A Patient	19	1,544	5.7	± 3.7
No Transportation	30	977	3.6	± 2.1
Couldn't Get Childcare for Other Children	16	556	2.0	± 1.8
Other	87	6,694	24.5	± 7.1

TABLE 9
Source of Payment for Prenatal Care
1996 Michigan PRAMS
(in Numbers and Percentages)

Source of Payment	Total			
	Sample Number	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	1,572	125,302	-	-
Private Health Insurance	855	82,133	64.1	± 3.6
Medicaid	689	44,067	34.4	± 3.6
Personal Income	190	22,117	17.3	± 3.0
Other	115	10,019	7.8	± 2.1

TABLE 10
 Numbers and Percentages of Mothers with Health Insurance or Medicaid
 as Sources of Prenatal Care Payment by Demographic Characteristics
 1996 Michigan PRAMS

Demographic Characteristics of Mother	Private Health Insurance for PNC				Medicaid Coverage for PNC			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	855	82,133	64.1	± 3.6	689	44,067	34.4	± 3.6
Age								
< 20 Years	86	5,824	33.4	± 9.3	178	11,229	64.4	± 9.5
20-29 Years	412	38,012	58.3	± 5.3	397	26,821	41.1	± 5.3
30+ Years	357	38,296	84.2	± 4.4	114	6,016	13.2	± 4.1
Race								
Black	271	7,567	33.1	± 4.1	468	14,762	64.6	± 4.2
nonBlack	584	74,566	70.8	± 4.3	221	29,304	27.8	± 4.2
Education								
< H.S. Graduate	77	6,199	26.1	± 8.3	260	16,465	69.4	± 8.5
H.S. Graduate	264	25,647	59.2	± 6.4	277	18,103	41.8	± 6.5
Some College	267	23,111	73.2	± 6.3	137	8,265	26.2	± 6.2
College Graduate	236	26,006	91.8	± 4.4	12	1,203	4.3	± 3.2
Marital Status								
Married	625	67,095	82.9	± 3.6	142	13,296	16.4	± 3.6
Other	117	7,437	28.4	± 7.2	392	18,656	71.3	± 7.0
Infant's Birthweight								
Low	399	5,145	58.5	± 4.9	313	3,882	44.1	± 5.7
Normal	456	76,987	64.5	± 3.9	376	40,185	33.7	± 3.8

TABLE 11
 Numbers and Percentages of Infant's Birthweight
 by Source of Prenatal Care Payment
 1996 Michigan PRAMS

Prenatal Care Payment and Infants's Birthweight	Totals			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Medicaid	689	44,067	100.0	-
Low Birthweight	313	3,882	8.8	± 2.0
Normal Birthweight	376	40,185	91.2	± 2.0
Private Insurance	855	82,133	100.0	-
Low Birthweight	399	5,145	6.3	± 1.1
Normal Birthweight	456	76,987	93.7	± 1.1
Personal Income	190	22,117	100.0	-
Low Birthweight	82	1,032	4.7	± 1.3
Normal Birthweight	108	21,085	95.3	± 1.3
Other	115	10,019	100.0	-
Low Birthweight	54	664	6.6	± 2.5
Normal Birthweight	61	9,354	93.4	± 2.5

TABLE 12
 Place Where Prenatal Care was Received by Demographic Characteristics
 1996 Michigan PRAMS
 (in Numbers and Percentages)

Demographic Characteristics of Mother	Hospital/ Clinic				Health Department			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	419	22,753	18.2	± 2.8	66	3,511	2.8	± 1.2
Age								
< 20 Years	116	5,484	32.1	± 8.8	24	1,120	6.6	± 4.4
20-29 Years	220	12,707	20.0	± 4.3	34	2,213	3.5	± 2.0
30+ Years	83	4,562	10.2	± 3.6	8	178	0.4	± 0.4
Race								
Black	306	8,856	39.8	± 4.4	48	1,452	6.5	± 2.1
nonBlack	113	13,897	13.5	± 3.3	18	2,060	2.0	± 1.4
Infant's Birthweight								
Low	210	2,187	25.4	± 3.8	32	370	4.3	± 1.6
Normal	209	20,566	17.6	± 3.0	34	3,141	2.7	± 1.3

Demographic Characteristics of Mother	Doctor's Office, HMO, PPO				Other			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	921	90,064	71.9	± 3.4	130	8,974	7.2	± 2.0
Age								
< 20 Years	88	8,031	47.0	± 9.9	34	2,440	14.3	± 7.0
20-29 Years	471	43,342	68.1	± 5.0	75	5,388	8.5	± 3.1
30+ Years	362	38,691	86.8	± 4.1	21	1,146	2.6	± 2.0
Race								
Black	306	9,531	42.8	± 4.4	74	2,419	10.9	± 2.7
nonBlack	615	80,533	78.2	± 3.9	56	6,555	6.4	± 2.4
Infant's Birthweight								
Low	401	4,960	57.5	± 5.9	62	1,103	12.8	± 7.2
Normal	520	85,105	72.9	± 3.6	68	7,871	6.8	± 2.1

TABLE 13
 Topics Addressed By Health Care Professional During Prenatal Care
 1996 Michigan PRAMS
 (in Numbers and Percentages)

Prenatal Care Topics	Total			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Medication Use	1367	114,203	91.0	± 2.1
Early Labor	1289	109,858	87.1	± 2.5
Nutrition	1337	109,243	87.0	± 2.6
Baby's Development	1325	109,219	86.7	± 2.6
Testing for HIV	1344	106,562	84.5	± 2.8
Alcohol Use	1312	105,582	84.1	± 2.8
Smoking	1325	105,267	83.9	± 2.8
Breast Feeding	1228	101,759	80.9	± 3.0
Birth Control	1190	100,894	80.4	± 3.0
Illegal Drugs	1160	90,362	72.0	± 3.4
Preventing HIV	906	66,787	53.1	± 3.8
Seatbelt Use	758	65,488	52.2	± 3.8
Physical Abuse	440	29,229	23.2	± 3.2

TABLE 14
Topics Addressed by Health Care Professional
During Prenatal Care By Medicaid Paid for PNC
 1996 Michigan PRAMS
 (in Numbers and Percentages)

Prenatal Care Topics	Medicaid Paid				No Medicaid			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Medication Use	584	38,322	88.6	± 3.7	783	75,881	88.6	± 2.5
Early Labor	577	38,261	88.0	± 3.8	712	71,598	86.7	± 3.2
Nutrition	600	39,463	91.3	± 3.4	737	69,780	84.7	± 3.5
Baby's Development	585	38,586	88.7	± 3.8	740	70,634	85.6	± 3.4
Testing for HIV	612	38,620	88.7	± 4.2	732	67,942	82.3	± 3.7
Alcohol Use	612	38,957	90.2	± 3.7	700	66,625	80.9	± 3.7
Smoking	623	39,774	92.0	± 3.4	702	65,493	79.6	± 3.9
Breast Feeding	563	36,819	85.2	± 4.5	665	64,941	78.7	± 3.9
Birth Control	555	36,483	84.6	± 4.6	635	64,411	78.2	± 3.9
Illegal Drugs	581	36,891	85.4	± 4.4	579	53,471	65.0	± 4.6
Preventing HIV	510	31,759	73.0	± 5.7	396	35,027	42.6	± 4.7
Seatbelt Use	334	23,358	54.1	± 6.3	424	42,130	51.2	± 4.8
Physical Abuse	276	17,320	39.8	± 6.2	164	11,909	14.5	± 3.2

TABLE 15
 Numbers and Percentages of Mothers
 Who Ever Breastfed by Demographic Characteristics
 1996 Michigan PRAMS

Demographic Characteristics of Mother	Ever Breast Fed			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	699	75,453	62.9	± 3.8
Age				
<20 Years	79	7,547	48.5	± 10.5
20-29 Years	339	36,009	59.2	± 5.5
30+ Years	281	31,897	73.3	± 5.8
Race				
Black	208	6,930	38.9	± 5.1
nonblack	491	68,523	67.2	± 4.4
Education				
<H.S. Graduate	90	9,816	48.4	± 10.0
H.S. Graduate	187	21,018	51.2	± 6.9
Some College	231	21,447	71.9	± 6.6
College Graduate	185	22,159	80.5	± 6.8
Marital Status				
Married	480	55,315	71.2	± 4.5
Other	107	8,633	38.3	± 8.6
Infant's Birthweight				
Low	285	3,868	50.5	± 6.0
Normal	414	71,586	63.8	± 4.0
Medicaid				
Medicaid at anytime ¹	233	22,136	52.1	± 6.6
Before Pregnancy	91	6,917	41.7	± 10.0
No Medicaid at anytime	466	53,317	68.9	± 4.6

(1) Medicaid at anytime was defined as having had Medicaid coverage just before pregnancy occurred, Medicaid-paid prenatal care, or Medicaid-paid delivery.

TABLE 16
Reasons for Stopping Breastfeeding
1996 Michigan PRAMS
(in Numbers and Percentages)

Reasons for Stopping Breast Feeding	Total			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Go to Work or School	119	12,976	28.5	± 5.9
Baby Didn't BF Very Well	123	12,601	27.7	± 6.0
Not Enough Milk	114	10,299	22.6	± 5.6
Felt It was Time to Stop	53	6,313	13.9	± 4.7
Didn't Want To	62	6,076	13.3	± 4.7
Taking Medication	35	2,814	6.2	± 3.2
Baby Not With Mother	20	322	0.7	± 0.4
Other	112	9,581	21.0	± 5.2

TABLE 17
Reasons for Not Breastfeeding (Among Mothers Who Never Breast Fed)
1996 Michigan PRAMS
(in Numbers and Percentages)

Reasons for Not Breastfeeding	Total			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Didn't Want To	238	29,374	66.1	± 6.0
Go to Work or School	145	10,558	23.8	± 5.4
Taking Medication	73	4,563	10.3	± 3.8
Better to Bottle Feed	77	4,128	9.3	± 3.7
Takes Too Much Time	33	1,833	4.1	± 2.3
Baby Not With Mother	34	749	1.7	± 1.2
Other	144	8,902	20.0	± 5.1

TABLE 18
 Numbers and Percentages of Mothers Receiving WIC
 by Demographic Characteristics
 1996 Michigan PRAMS

Demographic Characteristics of Mother	Mothers Receiving WIC			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	726	49,235	38.3	± 3.7
Age				
< 20 Years	201	13,147	73.0	± 8.4
20-29 Years	410	29,086	44.6	± 5.3
30+ Years	115	7,002	15.4	± 4.5
Race				
Black	467	14,573	62.0	± 4.2
nonblack	259	34,663	33.0	± 4.4
Education				
< H.S. Graduate	248	16,729	69.9	± 8.0
H.S. Graduate	283	22,127	50.4	± 6.5
Some College	173	9,493	30.2	± 6.3
College Graduate	16	766	2.7	± 2.2
Marital Status				
Married	180	15,725	19.5	± 3.8
Other	355	17,868	65.7	± 6.9
Infant's Birthweight				
Low	335	4,178	45.9	± 5.5
Normal	391	45,057	37.7	± 3.9

TABLE 19

Numbers and Percentages of Nights Mothers Spent in the Hospital Following Delivery by Source of Prenatal Care Payments
1996 Michigan PRAMS

Mother Nights in Hospital	Private Insurance				Medicaid			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	811	80,091	100.0	-	575	40,931	100.0	-
Did Not Stay	8	302	0.4	± 0.5	8	896	2.2	± 2.2
1 Nights	231	26,705	33.3	± 4.6	203	18,105	44.2	± 6.7
2 Nights	272	31,341	39.1	± 4.8	175	12,738	31.1	± 6.3
3 Nights	154	12,271	15.3	± 3.4	90	5,711	14.0	± 4.5
4+ Nights	145	9,250	11.6	± 3.1	98	3,471	8.5	± 3.3
Did Not Go	1	222	0.3	± 0.5	1	10	0.0	± 0.0

Mother Nights in Hospital	Personal Income				Other			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	183	21,341	100.0	-	101	9,720	100.0	-
Did Not Stay	6	488	2.3	± 2.8	1	14	0.1	± 0.3
1 Nights	57	6,441	30.2	± 8.9	36	3,608	37.1	± # #
2 Nights	51	7,617	35.7	± 9.5	35	4,345	44.7	± # #
3 Nights	35	3,296	15.5	± 6.7	15	1,036	10.7	± 7.7
4+ Nights	31	3,208	15.0	± 7.0	13	708	7.3	± 6.5
Did Not Go	3	290	1.4	± 2.1	1	9	0.1	± 0.2

TABLE 20
 Numbers and Percentages of Nights Infants Spent in the Hospital Following Delivery by Source of Prenatal Care Payment
 1996 Michigan PRAMS

Infant Nights in Hospital	Private Insurance				Medicaid			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	800	80,831	100.0	-	567	40,839	100.0	-
Did Not Stay	9	210	0.3	± 0.2	15	1,047	2.6	± 2.1
1 Nights	205	28,807	35.6	± 4.7	158	16,680	40.8	± 6.7
2 Nights	214	28,495	35.3	± 4.7	144	12,471	30.5	± 6.3
3 Nights	102	11,492	14.2	± 3.4	66	5,045	12.4	± 4.5
4+ Nights	269	11,604	14.4	± 3.2	183	5,587	13.7	± 3.9
Did Not Go	1	222	0.3	± 0.5	1	10	0.0	± 0.0

Infant Nights in Hospital	Personal Income				Other			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	183	21,970	100.0	-	99	9,694	100.0	-
Did Not Stay	1	197	0.9	± 1.8	2	56	0.6	± 1.0
1 Nights	52	7,831	35.7	± 9.2	32	3,515	36.3	± # #
2 Nights	43	6,878	31.3	± 9.1	26	4,038	41.7	± # #
3 Nights	25	3,649	16.6	± 7.1	11	635	6.6	± 5.5
4+ Nights	58	3,112	14.2	± 6.3	27	1,442	14.9	± 9.1
Did Not Go	4	302	1.4	± 2.0	1	9	0.1	± 0.2

TABLE 21
 Numbers and Percentages of Infants Placed in Intensive Care Units
 by Mother's Demographic Characteristics
 1996 Michigan PRAMS

Demographic Characteristics of Mother	Infants Placed in ICU			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	418	12,216	9.8	± 2.0
Age				
<20 Years	80	2,550	15.1	± 6.5
20-29 Years	192	4,517	7.2	± 2.2
30+ Years	146	5,149	11.5	± 3.7
Race				
Black	199	3,249	17.4	± 3.3
nonblack	219	8,967	8.5	± 2.2
Education				
<H.S. Graduate	97	2,851	12.8	± 5.1
H.S. Graduate	147	3,710	8.7	± 3.0
Some College	101	2,616	8.6	± 3.6
College Graduate	69	2,985	10.7	± 4.9
Marital Status				
Married	209	6,753	8.4	± 2.3
Other	133	2,964	12.6	± 4.4
Infant's Birthweight				
Low	349	4,162	49.8	± 5.6
Normal	69	8,055	6.9	± 2.0
Medicaid				
Medicaid at anytime ¹	204	5,021	11.1	± 3.2
No Medicaid at anytime	214	7,196	9.1	± 2.5

(1) Medicaid at anytime was defined as having had Medicaid coverage just before pregnancy occurred, Medicaid-paid prenatal care, or Medicaid-paid delivery.

TABLE 22
 Numbers and Percentages of Stressors
 Mothers Encountered During the Year Preceding Delivery
 1996 Michigan PRAMS

Number of Stressors	Total			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
None	326	30,751	24.2	± 3.3
1 Stressor	333	30,091	23.6	± 3.3
2 Stressors	296	21,926	17.2	± 2.8
3 Stressors	201	15,639	12.3	± 2.5
4+ Stressors	425	28,861	22.7	± 3.2

TABLE 23
 Types of Stressors Mothers Encountered During the Year Preceding Delivery
 1996 Michigan PRAMS
 (in Numbers and Percentages)

Type of Stressors	Total			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Moved to New Home	571	45,837	35.6	± 3.7
Family Member was Sick	513	41,536	32.3	± 3.6
Arguments with Partner	561	37,025	28.8	± 3.4
Could Not Pay Bills	409	31,928	24.9	± 3.3
Someone Very Close Died	397	27,420	21.3	± 3.0
Someone Very Close Had Alcohol/Drug Problem	299	21,747	16.9	± 2.9
Divorced or Separated	260	17,484	13.6	± 2.6
Partner Didn't Want Pregnancy	216	14,234	11.1	± 2.3
Respondent Lost Job, Undesired	193	13,127	10.2	± 2.3
Partner Lost Job	199	11,478	9.0	± 2.1
Respondent in Physical Fight	120	7,027	5.5	± 1.7
Partner Went to Jail	120	6,865	5.3	± 1.6
Respondent Was Homeless	53	3,224	2.5	± 1.2

TABLE 24
 Numbers and Percentages of Mothers Who Smoked by Demographic Characteristics: Before, During, and After Pregnancy
 1996 Michigan PRAMS

Demographic Characteristics of Mother	3 Months Before Pregnancy				Last 3 Months of Pregnancy			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	1,562	125,929	100.0	-	1584	128,192	100.0	-
No	1,102	85,554	67.9	± 3.7	1252	100,634	78.5	± 3.3
Yes	460	40,375	32.1	± 3.7	332	27,559	21.5	± 3.3
Age								
<20 Years	70	6,704	39.6	± 9.9	44	4,799	26.8	± 9.2
20-29 Years	240	23,172	36.3	± 5.4	175	15,701	24.1	± 4.9
30+ Years	150	10,499	23.2	± 5.4	113	7,059	15.6	± 4.7
Race								
Black	161	4,475	19.4	± 3.4	124	3,054	13.2	± 2.9
nonblack	299	35,900	34.9	± 4.4	208	24,505	23.3	± 4.0
Education								
<H.S. Graduate	135	11,105	49.6	± 9.2	111	9,555	39.7	± 9.0
H.S. Graduate	198	17,394	40.2	± 6.6	146	10,812	24.8	± 5.9
Some College	101	8,957	28.6	± 6.8	56	5,343	17.0	± 5.8
College Graduate	21	2,501	9.0	± 4.9	15	1,449	5.2	± 3.8
Marital Status								
Married	196	19,090	23.9	± 4.2	128	11,744	14.7	± 3.5
Other	158	10,500	40.1	± 7.9	133	8,648	32.0	± 7.7
Infant's Birthweight								
Low	249	3,574	41.1	± 5.9	193	2,483	28.0	± 4.1
Normal	211	36,800	31.4	± 4.0	139	25,076	21.0	± 3.5
Medicaid								
Medicaid at anytime ¹	277	21,884	46.8	± 6.2	215	16,696	34.5	± 6.0
Before Pregnancy	148	8,807	43.3	± 8.7	117	6,343	30.4	± 8.3
No Medicaid at anytime	183	18,491	23.4	± 4.3	117	10,862	13.6	± 3.5

Demographic Characteristics of Mother	Currently Smoking			
	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	1542	126,551	100.0	-
No	1170	92,713	73.3	± 3.6
Yes	372	33,838	26.7	± 3.6
Age				
<20 Years	59	6,597	37.2	± 9.8
20-29 Years	198	19,163	30.0	± 5.3
30+ Years	115	8,077	18.0	± 5.0
Race				
Black	115	3,199	14.4	± 3.1
nonblack	257	30,638	29.4	± 4.2
Education				
<H.S. Graduate	113	11,367	49.1	± 9.2
H.S. Graduate	163	14,060	32.5	± 6.4
Some College	74	6,148	19.8	± 6.0
College Graduate	18	1,853	6.7	± 4.3
Marital Status				
Married	162	15,327	19.2	± 3.9
Other	124	9,258	35.1	± 8.0
Infant's Birthweight				
Low	206	2,731	31.4	± 4.4
Normal	166	31,106	26.4	± 3.8
Medicaid				
Medicaid at anytime ¹	226	19,250	40.6	± 6.2
Before Pregnancy	114	7,452	37.3	± 9.0
No Medicaid at anytime	146	14,587	18.4	± 4.0

(1) Medicaid at anytime was defined as having had Medicaid coverage just before pregnancy occurred, Medicaid-paid prenatal care, or Medicaid-paid delivery.

TABLE 25
 Numbers and Percentages of Mothers Who Consumed Alcohol
 by Demographic Characteristics: Before and During Pregnancy
 1996 Michigan PRAMS

Demographic Characteristics of Mother	3 Months Before Pregnancy				Last 3 Months of Pregnancy			
	Sample Number	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI	Sample Numbers	Estimated Numbers	Estimated Percents	95% CI
Total	1,580	126,224	100.0	-	1,587	128,090	100.0	-
No	903	64,609	51.2	± 3.8	1,490	120,527	94.1	± 1.8
Yes	677	61,616	48.8	± 3.8	97	7,563	5.9	± 1.8
Age								
<20 Years	67	4,640	27.3	± 8.9	6	542	3.1	± 3.5
20-29 Years	363	32,789	51.3	± 5.4	42	2,918	4.5	± 2.2
30+ Years	247	24,186	53.3	± 6.5	49	4,103	9.0	± 3.6
Race								
Black	246	7,251	31.3	± 4.1	49	1,209	5.3	± 1.9
nonblack	431	54,365	52.7	± 4.6	48	6,354	6.1	± 2.1
Education								
<H.S. Graduate	111	6,833	30.2	± 8.3	24	898	3.8	± 2.5
H.S. Graduate	251	23,606	55.1	± 6.5	36	1,376	3.2	± 1.9
Some College	172	13,967	44.5	± 7.3	21	2,070	6.6	± 3.7
College Graduate	138	16,512	58.7	± 8.2	15	3,210	11.4	± 5.6
Marital Status								
Married	368	41,832	52.0	± 4.9	45	6,190	7.7	± 2.7
Other	186	9,860	37.3	± 7.4	41	946	3.6	± 1.5
Infant's Birthweight								
Low	320	4,219	47.2	± 5.5	50	541	6.1	± 1.8
Normal	357	57,396	48.9	± 4.1	47	7,022	5.9	± 1.9
Medicaid								
Medicaid at anytime ¹	284	18,907	40.2	± 6.0	49	1,839	3.9	± 1.9
Before Pregnancy	146	7,370	36.8	± 8.2	34	925	4.6	± 2.8
No Medicaid at anytime	393	42,708	54.0	± 4.9	48	5,724	7.1	± 2.5

(1) Medicaid at anytime was defined as having had Medicaid coverage just before pregnancy occurred, Medicaid-paid prenatal care, or Medicaid-paid delivery.